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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of May 20, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	153	4

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Reported 5/12/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/23/59 Vetoed 5/13/60
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60 Passed 4/8/60 PL 86-449 5/6/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed		Reported 5/13/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Hearings Completed
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Underway
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59 Passed 7/21/59
Social Security	Hearings Completed		
Health Insurance for Aged (S 3350, 3503) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60		Reported 5/2/60
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361) (HR 12311)			
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/25/60 Passed 5/2/60 P. L. 86-472 5/14/60
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Scheduled
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59 Passed 1/25/60
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Approved 5/4/60		Hearings Completed
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	
Passports (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Floor Action

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The House May 18, by a 196-192 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 5) permitting U.S. business firms to defer tax payments on earnings from investments in underdeveloped countries. Opponents of HR 5, many of them Representatives from areas hurt by import competition, narrowly missed killing the controversial measure. Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) interrupted debate by moving that the bill's enacting clause be stricken out. The Gross motion temporarily carried, first by a standing vote of 101-93, then by a teller vote of 107-101. But on a roll-call vote demanded by the bill's sponsor, Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), the motion was rejected, 160-232, and debate on the bill resumed. (For voting, see chart p. 916)

BACKGROUND -- HR 5 originally was brought to the House floor March 8. Representatives of both parties strongly opposed it then on the ground that it would take jobs from American workers by encouraging U.S. industry to set up low-cost foreign plants. Backers of the bill, fearful of bringing it to a vote at that time, returned it to the Ways and Means Committee for further consideration. (Weekly Report p. 400)

The Committee April 21 agreed on two amendments to be offered when the House resumed consideration of HR 5. The first amendment represented a concession to President Eisenhower, who had proposed limiting preferential tax treatment to those firms investing in underdeveloped countries. The Committee adopted this limitation.

The Treasury estimated that this change would reduce the loss in tax revenue to \$30-\$40 million a year. Before the area-restriction clause was adopted, revenue loss was estimated at \$85 million a year.

The first committee amendment also eliminated a provision that would prohibit firms with overseas operations from claiming both tax credits and tax deductions for the same foreign taxes paid on overseas earnings.

The second amendment added a provision requiring overseas corporations to meet the labor standards of the foreign country in which they are operating in order to qualify for tax deferrals. (Weekly Report p. 697)

The AFL-CIO supported the revised version of the bill, which earlier had been approved by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., National Assn. of Manufacturers and American Farm Bureau Federation.

The House May 18 agreed to the committee amendments by voice votes.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5:

Provided that tax payments on the earnings of U.S. firms operating overseas subsidiaries known as Foreign Business Corporations would be deferred until the earnings were brought back to the U.S. for distribution to stockholders.

Provided that a corporation, in order to qualify for tax deferrals, must derive at least 90 percent of its gross income from the conduct of a trade, business or technical services in less developed countries and not more than 10 percent of its gross income from the sale of foreign-produced goods in the U.S.

Authorized the President, by Executive Order, to designate countries, including foreign overseas territories and U.S. possessions, that were to be considered "less developed" but specifically excluded these: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and members of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Specified that tax deferrals would be denied to Foreign Business Corporations if the Secretary of Labor found they were operating under "substandard" labor conditions abroad.

DEBATE -- May 18 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The Committee's amendments merely "sweetened up and sugar-coated" a "monstrosity" of a bill.

Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) -- It will put "private funds to work in helping the underdeveloped countries."

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Experience shows that countries "where we use our private funds, not taxpayers' funds," will purchase the most American products.

ABC ROADS

The House May 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 10495) authorizing appropriations totalling \$2,089,000,000 for various federal and federally aided roads in fiscal 1962 and 1963.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee reported HR 10495, amended, April 21. (Weekly Report p. 744)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10495 authorized the following appropriations for fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963:

From the Highway Trust Fund --

Primary, secondary and urban roads (so-called ABC roads), \$925 million each year, of which 45 percent was authorized for primary roads, 30 percent for secondary roads and 25 percent for urban roads.

From general revenues --

Forest highways, \$33 million each year.

Forest development roads and trails, \$35 million for fiscal 1962 and \$40 million for fiscal 1963.

Park roads and trails, \$18 million each year.

Parkways, \$16 million each year.

Indian reservation roads and bridges, \$12 million each year.

Public land highways, \$3 million each year.

The bill also:

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to advance funds to states for completion of defense access roads.

Required state highway departments to erect signs, where work was in progress and visible to highway users, identifying the project and listing amounts contributed by the state and Federal Governments.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 12 -- Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Require signs identifying projects under construction and listing federal and state contributions. Voice vote.

SAN LUIS PROJECT

The Senate May 19 agreed to the House version -- passed May 18 by voice vote -- of an amended bill (S 44) authorizing federal construction of the San Luis irrigation unit as part of the California Central Valley project. The \$290 million dam and reservoir would be built under a partnership agreement with the state of California, which would use part of the impounded water for its proposed Feather River project. A recommitment motion by James B. Utt (R Calif.) was rejected by voice vote of the House May 18.

Earlier, the House debated and amended its own bill (HR 7155) and then substituted the text for that of the Senate version. Chief attention focused on an amendment by Rep. Al Ullman (D Ore.) to delete a committee-approved section exempting the state share of San Luis water from federal reclamation laws. Ullman's amendment first was agreed to on a teller vote, then on a 214-179 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 916) Under the Reclamation Act landowners are permitted to irrigate only 160 acres with water from federal projects. B.F. Sisk (D Calif.), sponsor of the bill, May 18 said that deletion of the section would make the legislation "less controversial". The Senate in 1959, after four days of debate, also struck out the section.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported HR 7155 (H Rept 399) May 27, 1959. The Senate passed S 44 on May 12, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 266) The House Rules Committee pigeonholed the bill until April 28, 1960. (Weekly Report p. 743)

President Eisenhower May 3 requested enactment of the San Luis project bill. (Weekly Report p. 809)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 44:

Authorized the Interior Department to construct and maintain the San Luis dam and reservoir under a cost-sharing agreement with the state of California and under federal reclamation laws.

Set Jan. 1, 1962 as the final date for negotiating an agreement with California, after which an entirely federal project could be built, provided 90-days notice was given to Congress.

Authorized \$290,430,000 for construction of the San Luis unit, \$192,650,000 to cover distribution systems and drains that local interests did not build (the money to be paid back by users over a 40-year period) and necessary funds for operation and maintenance.

Prohibited production of surplus price-supported crops on newly irrigated lands serviced by the federal project.

Controlled the pumping of chloride waters into the San Luis project system.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 18 -- Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) -- Prohibit production of surplus price-supported crops on lands irrigated by federal water. Voice vote.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Control the pumping of chloride waters into the project. Voice.

Al Ullman (D Ore.) -- Delete a section providing for state exemption from federal reclamation laws. Standing vote, 81-84; teller, 139-122; roll call, 214-179.

Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Limit the cost of construction of distribution and drainage systems to \$192,650,000 on a reimbursable basis.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 18 -- Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Limit the total authorization of the project to \$290,430,000. Voice vote.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Senate May 13 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 10777) authorizing \$1,185,665,000 in fiscal 1961 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Of the total, \$1,074,889,000 represented new authorizations and \$110,766,000 was for deficiency authorizations on projects begun in previous years. The Defense Department originally submitted a request for \$1,142,122,000, but a major revision in the Air Force air defense program and other changes submitted after House passage of the bill March 9 resulted in a revised request of \$1,219,555,000. (Weekly Report p. 401)

The revision of the air defense program shifted a net \$73,293,000 to Titan and Minuteman ICBM squadrons and other facilities and cut out a proposed \$30 million for construction of the super Sage radar warning system and \$26 million for Bomarc defense missile facilities, cutting by 50 percent the number of Bomarc sites.

HR 10777 authorized almost \$409 million for operational testing and training facilities for the Minuteman, Titan and Atlas missile squadrons and for facilities for the Samos and Midas satellites.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee May 11, in reporting HR 10777 (S Rept 1338), recommended that the latest revision of the Air Force air defense program be resubmitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense for further review. The Committee said it was unable to "reconcile the cancellation of...long-range, ground-to-air (Bomarc) defense missile sites, located on the perimeter of our country, while continuing those of shorter range primarily designed for last-minute protection of our cities and military installations" (the Nike-Hercules system). The Committee said the cost of completing several of the Bomarc sites on the Pacific Coast would be "nominal in comparison to the money already spent in developing these sites, and to be spent in settlement charges resulting from the cancellation of contracts."

The Committee raised the Army National Guard authorization by \$5,420,000 over the House figure, for a total of \$18,093,000, and added 25 more Guard armories for a total of 99 compared to the request for 65.

Total deficiency authorizations rose from \$107,961,000 approved by the House to \$110,766,000 because of additional requests of the Defense Department, the Committee said.

The Committee cut 245 family housing units from the House authorization.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10777 authorized these funds:

Army	\$ 147,482,000
Navy	125,952,000
Air Force	725,539,000
Defense Department	20,000,000
Deficiencies	109,983,000
Reserve components	55,926,000
Reserve deficiencies	783,000
TOTAL	\$1,185,665,000

The bill also:

Authorized 9,541 family housing units, of which 8,543 were Capehart units (insured by the Federal Housing Administration) and the remainder, mainly abroad, were

financed by direct appropriation or by use of foreign currencies received under the farm surplus disposal program (PL 83-480).

Specified that, where feasible, foreign currencies must be used to pay 75 percent of the cost of overseas family housing projects and community facilities.

Required that family housing proposed for construction under Section 810 of the National Housing Act must be specifically authorized in a military construction law. (Sec. 810, enacted in the Housing Act of 1959 (PL 86-372), authorized FHA mortgage insurance on 5,000 units certified by the Secretary of Defense as needed for military and essential civilian personnel.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 13 -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Restrict use of air transportation for moving household effects of the armed forces if the cost exceeds that of other means of transportation. Voice vote.

Byrd -- Provide that additional fees for reimbursement paid by the armed services to contractors under cost-plus-fee contracts would not exceed the interest the Treasury would pay on the money for the same period. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Authorize, under Section 810 of the National Housing Act, construction of 300 family housing units at Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla., and 150 units at Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Okla. Voice.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 150 family housing units at the Army Electronics Proving Grounds, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 250 family housing units at White Sands Proving Grounds, White Sands, N.M. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 100 family housing units at the Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Authorize \$800,000 for Air National Guard operational facilities at the McGee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 13 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Delete the authorization to transfer the Food and Container Institute from Chicago, Ill. to Natick, Mass. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- May 13 -- Stennis, floor manager of the bill -- The Air Force revisions in the defense missile programs showed a lack of "logic" and "consistency" in planning but the new emphasis on offensive weapons is a "timely...and sound move".

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The incident of the American U-2 plane shot down in Russia has made the military construction program abroad "to some extent out of date". "If the Committee today were asked to revise the bill to meet the changing picture, we would not have the information to do it."

MILITARY PENSIONS

The House May 12 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 11318) to permit pensions of military personnel who retired before June 1, 1958 to be computed on the same basis as those of persons who retired after that date.

BACKGROUND -- The House Armed Services Committee April 13 reported HR 11318 (H Rept 1513). (Weekly Report p. 650)

The bill would increase retired pay for an estimated 114,000 officers and enlisted men, the report said, who were partially excluded from the higher pension rates enacted by Congress in 1958 (PL 85-422). The increases ranged from \$6 per year for retired privates to \$4,586 per year for retired chiefs of staff. HR 11318 also covered nearly 5,000 retired members of the Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey. Its cost in fiscal 1961 was estimated at \$33,-600,000.

The bill was supported by President Eisenhower and the Defense Department.

HAWAII OMNIBUS ACT

The House May 16 by voice vote passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 11602) to amend federal laws to give Hawaii equal status with other states and thereby complete its transition to statehood.

BACKGROUND -- The Budget Bureau Feb. 12 sent the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee the draft of a Hawaii omnibus bill. HR 11602, a clean bill, was reported by the Committee May 2 (H Rept 1564). (Weekly Report p. 805)

The Committee made a few technical changes in the Bureau's proposals and added a grant of \$6 million for agricultural education.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11602:

Made Hawaii eligible to participate in several grant-in-aid programs on a comparable basis with other states.

Changed the basis of formulating public assistance grants to Hawaii, resulting in an estimated additional \$215,000 in annual grants.

Authorized appropriation to the state of \$6 million, to be held in trust with the income used for agricultural and mechanical education under the terms of the Morrill Act, which established land-grant colleges.

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL

The House May 16, by voice vote, passed an amended bill (S 2611) revising the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. As reported to the House and passed without debate, S 2611 differed from the Senate-passed version in two principal respects. It restored provisions in the 1958 law, eliminated by the Senate, that permit small business investment companies (SBICs) to require borrowers to refinance all outstanding indebtedness with the SBIC and give the SBIC first opportunity to finance any further indebtedness. The House bill also restored, on a permissive basis, a mandatory provision in the 1958 law, eliminated by the Senate, requiring borrowers to purchase stock in SBICs. Under the House version, small business firms acquiring capital from SBICs would have the option of reinvesting up to 5 percent of such capital in SBICs.

BACKGROUND -- The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 authorized the Small Business Administration to license SBICs with a minimum capital of \$150,000, buy up to \$150,000 in an SBIC's convertible debentures, and lend it up to 50 percent of capital and surplus. (1958 Almanac p. 258) To make the Act more flexible, the Senate in 1959 passed S 2611, repealing the stock-purchase requirement and a provision restricting SBIC equity financing to the purchase of convertible debentures. (1959 Almanac p. 276)

House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 3 held hearings on S 2611 March 7, 9, 10, and 11, 1960. The full Committee reported the bill with amendments May 14 (H Rept 1608). The report stated that S 2611 was supported by the Small Business Administration and noted "the testimony of the SBA Administrator that he will not license an SBIC which has as its objective taking control positions in small business concerns."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 2611: Amended the provision in the 1958 law restricting SBIC equity financing to the purchase of convertible debentures, to permit financing "in such manner and under such terms" as may be fixed by SBA regulations.

Replaced the mandatory stock-purchase provision in the 1958 law with one permitting a small business to reinvest up to 5 percent of any capital acquired from an SBIC in that company's capital stock.

Authorized banks owned by bank holding companies to invest 1 percent of their capital and surplus in any SBIC, including one owned by the same holding company.

Repealed a provision authorizing SBICs to act as depositories or fiscal agents for the U.S. Government.

"HISS ACT" AMENDMENT

The Senate May 12, by voice vote, agreed to a motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) to refer back to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee two bills (HR 4601, S 91) that would restore pension rights to certain federal workers who were or would be disqualified under the so-called "Hiss Act" (PL 83-769).

BACKGROUND -- S 91 was reported by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 144) March 26, 1959. HR 4601, a similar bill, was passed by the House April 14, 1959. (1959 Weekly Report p. 555)

The "Hiss Act", enacted in 1954, removed the pension rights of any Government worker who was convicted of a crime or who pleaded protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. Loss of pension also applied to persons who falsified Communist or subversive associations or acts in documents connected with federal service. The purpose of the Act was to prevent Alger Hiss, convicted in 1950 of perjury on charges of denying he passed secret documents to the Communists, from receiving the federal pension to which he otherwise would have been entitled. (1954 Almanac p. 340)

HR 4601 and S 91 would restore annuity rights to Government employees prevented from receiving them because of convictions or offenses entirely unrelated to national security.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), floor manager of the legislation, May 12 said the 1954 law, which was enacted "at the height of the witch-hunt atmosphere of that year, has had some unintended and unjust effects". Clark said 189 persons had been denied federal retirement benefits, worth more than \$3 million, and of these, only 11 were charged or convicted of crimes connected with national security.

Williams said "everyone of these individuals who is convicted of a crime...whatever it may be, gets back all of his contributions to the civil service retirement fund.... All we said when we passed the 1954 law was that we would not put crooks on the retirement rolls of the taxpayers after they had violated their official trust."

COMMUNITY TV ANTENNAS

The Senate May 18 recommitted, by a 39-38 roll-call vote, a bill (S 2653) to provide for licensing and regulation of community antenna television systems (CATV) by the Federal Communications Commission. The action, in effect, killed the bill on which the Senate spent two days in heated debate, punctuated by criticisms of lobbying tactics against the bill. The motion recommitting the bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was offered by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) one of the bill's chief opponents. The Senate also tabled, by a 38-36 roll-call vote, a motion to reconsider its recommittal vote. (For voting, see chart p. 915)

The bill affected some 760 members of the CATV industry who provide communities with television programs from distant cities by retransmission from antennas located at high, local points. Most of the systems are privately owned and are estimated to serve some 500,000 sets in 44 states, with subscribers paying an initial connection charge and monthly fees. S 2653 would have charged the FCC with preventing duplication of programs and unfair competition between CATV and local stations.

Proponents of the bill charged that CATV spokesmen, including the National Community Television Assn., at first agreed to support the measure if amended but then decided to oppose it. Amendments worked out in earlier negotiations with CATV spokesmen were adopted on the floor but failed to save the measure. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), floor manager of the bill, May 17 said the FCC at first had been "rather lukewarm" on the proposal, but he read a May 16 message from the agency which said CATV's ability to intercept first-run programs and redistribute them in advance of local broadcasts "gives rise to an inequitable competitive disadvantage...."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) May 18 said the bill "is not going to hurt anyone except those who compete unfairly with other people". He introduced an amendment to require CATV systems to get permission from originating broadcasters before retransmitting (an issue already before the courts) but withdrew it at Pastore's urging.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) May 18 said "some of us who oppose the bill do not oppose it, as has been intimated, because we are carrying the flag for CATV." He said he was "interested in protecting the means by which we who live in mountainous areas can get good TV service".

BACKGROUND -- The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Sept. 8, 1959 reported S 2653 (S Rept 923). The report said that unrestrained CATV operations might result eventually in large regions or entire states being deprived of all local TV service. Hearings were held in 1958-59.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House May 19, after a brief discussion May 17, passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 12232) providing \$100,317,660 in fiscal 1961 for the House of Representatives and related agencies. The total was \$781,280 under the sum appropriated by the House for fiscal 1960. The Senate will add its own expenditures to HR 12232.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported May 13 by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1607).

SUMMIT CONFERENCE COLLAPSES AMID KHRUSHCHEV CHARGES

Worldwide hopes for an easing of East-West tensions went up in smoke May 16, when the long-awaited Big Four summit conference collapsed almost as it opened. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev refused to proceed to a discussion of outstanding issues unless President Eisenhower acknowledged, in effect, the criminal character of the May 1 flight of an American U-2 plane over Russia. (Weekly Report p. 835)

This the President refused to do. Two days later, both men left Paris and headed for home in a hurricane of mutual recrimination, and the West braced itself for full-scale resumption of the cold war. Here is how it all happened.

May 13 -- The Soviet Union delivered notes to Turkey, Pakistan, and Norway protesting their alleged involvement in the flight of the ill-fated U-2, which the Russians claimed was enroute from Pakistan to Norway when shot down by rocket fire over Sverdlovsk. At the same time, the chief of the Soviet Air Force, Air Marshal K.A. Vershinin, cancelled a courtesy visit to the United States shortly before his scheduled takeoff, suggesting postponement until "a more suitable time."

May 14 -- Premier Khrushchev arrived in Paris for the summit conference and issued a mild statement promising to "exert all effort to make the conference a success." In Moscow, the Soviets announced they had launched a 4½ ton "space ship" with a "dummy space-man" aboard, placing it in a 200-mile orbit around the earth.

May 15 -- President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived in Paris amid signs of crisis. Both conferred with French President Charles de Gaulle and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In separate meetings with Khrushchev, Macmillan and de Gaulle urged the Soviet leader to abandon his combative position on the U-2 incident, but without success.

May 16 -- In a three-hour meeting of the Big Four, Khrushchev led off with a bitter denunciation of the May 1 "spy flight" and laid down his terms: the conference could proceed only on condition that the United States declare that it "will not violate the state borders of the U.S.S.R. with its aircraft, that it deplores the provocative actions undertaken in the past, and will punish those directly guilty of such actions." He proposed that the conference be postponed for "approximately six to eight months", in a context that suggested he would prefer to deal with the next Administration. Finally, he withdrew his invitation to the President to visit Russia June 10 on grounds he could not be received "with the proper cordiality."

U.S. CANCELS OVERFLIGHTS

In reply, the President repeated his earlier argument that the overflight was a necessary step to guard against surprise attack but had no aggressive intent. He denied Khrushchev's assertion that the U.S. had threatened to continue such flights, revealing that "in point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and

are not to be resumed." He announced plans to submit a proposal to the United Nations for a UN "aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack". But Khrushchev was "left in no doubt by me," the President reported, "that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States." Khrushchev, however, "brushed aside all arguments of reason," the President said, indicating by his behavior that "he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting." (For text, see p. 909)

Following the meeting, Charles H. Bohlen, special adviser to the Secretary of State and one of the participants, told reporters that Khrushchev had said the plane incident "was a matter that involved deeply the internal politics of the Soviet Union," a statement Bohlen said he had never heard at any similar meeting. Bohlen also said Khrushchev "seemed to me to be rather ill at ease" and "seemed to pay a great deal of attention" to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the Defense Minister, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky. Bohlen's remarks, coupled with the fact that Malinovsky remained at Khrushchev's side during their entire stay in Paris, prompted widespread speculation by Western observers that the Soviet Army was behind Khrushchev's unbending truculence.

CONFERENCE ENDS

May 17 -- After meeting with Eisenhower and Macmillan, de Gaulle invited Khrushchev to join them. The invitation was refused, however, and the Soviet premier repeated his earlier argument that the summit conference had never begun and could begin only after the U.S. agreed "to condemn the treacherous incursion" of May 1 and "publicly express regrets". The three Western leaders were reported as feeling "complete disgust" at the Soviet attitude. Each side issued communiques blaming the other for the collapse of the conference.

May 18 -- In a final press conference before leaving Paris for East Germany, Khrushchev reiterated all of his earlier charges against the United States in pungent language. Noting that President Eisenhower, in announcing suspension of further overflights, had added that he could not bind his successor in office, Khrushchev said "international relations cannot be built on the term of this or that official." He said he had intended to raise the issue of overflights with Eisenhower during their Camp David talks in September 1959, but "then I became apprehensive and I thought there was something fishy about this friend of mine." As for reaching any agreement with the United States, he said "we can wait and, if the next President doesn't understand that, we can wait some more."

Regarding the subjects the Big Four never got around to discussing -- Berlin, disarmament, and a nuclear test ban -- Khrushchev said:

- Berlin -- "When we consider the time to be right," the Soviets would sign a treaty with East Germany, thus depriving the Western powers of "the right to maintain their troops in West Berlin."

● Disarmament -- "What is going on now at Geneva is merely procrastination." If continued, the Soviets would take the matter back to the UN General Assembly.

● Test Ban -- "We shall continue our negotiations at Geneva.... But if Eisenhower threatens that he will continue testing then we too will follow suit." (For background on these issues, see Weekly Report p. 836)

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council "to halt the unheard-of provocative action of the United States."

May 19 -- Replying to a May 13 protest from Norway regarding the U-2 incident, the Department of State said "assurances" had been given, in line with the President's statement in Paris, that no further flights would be undertaken. A similar protest was filed May 17 by Pakistan. Meanwhile, Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that Soviet behavior in Paris indicated an "irrationality" on their part and suggested adding two squadrons of Atlas missiles to the defense program. The cold war appeared to have sprung to life once more.

DEPRESSED AREAS VETO

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 19 announced that on May 24 he would bring the \$251 million area redevelopment bill (S 722) to the Senate floor in an attempt to override President Eisenhower's May 13 veto of the bill.

To override, a two-thirds vote in each chamber was necessary; the House, in passing the bill initially May 4 on a 202-184 roll call, was 56 votes short of two-thirds; the Senate, in agreeing to House amendments May 6 on a 45-32 roll call, was seven votes short of two-thirds. (Weekly Report p. 784, 828)

The day before Johnson's announcement, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.) May 18 introduced a new Administration compromise area redevelopment bill (S 3569, HR 12286) tailored to meet the President's objections to the vetoed measure. As compared with \$251 million authorized by S 722 and \$53 million authorized by the original Administration bill (S 1064), the Dirksen-Widnall bill authorized \$180 million.

In his veto message, the President said he objected to S 722 because: its eligibility criteria permitted assistance to areas only temporarily in a depressed condition; it unnecessarily provided \$75 million for construction of industrial buildings in rural areas; it provided \$35 million for direct grants for public facilities development in areas that could not afford loans, and this was too great an extension of federal responsibility; it created a new federal agency to administer the program; it permitted the federal share in certain industrial development programs to go as high as 65 percent; and it permitted certain loans to be used for acquisition of machinery and equipment for manufacturers, subsidizing them against their competitors. (For text, see p. 908)

The Dirksen-Widnall bill met these objections by cutting out the \$35 million in grants and the \$75 million in industrial loans for rural areas, by changing eligibility criteria to conform with the President's position, by limiting federal participation to 35 percent, and by putting administration of the program in the hands of an administrator, to be appointed by the President subject to Senate

confirmation, within the Department of Commerce. In funds authorized, it compared as follows with the vetoed bill (millions of dollars):

	S 722	Dirksen-Widnall
Urban industrial loans	\$ 75	\$ 75
Rural industrial loans	75	--
Public facilities grants	35	--
HHFA public facilities loans	50	100
Technical assistance	4.5	1.5
Special technical assistance	--	2.0
Vocational rehabilitation		
Training	1.5	1.5
Worker subsistence	10	--
	\$251	\$180

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court May 16 held unanimously that the 1960 Civil Rights Act authorized the Justice Department to sue states in voting rights cases. In *U.S. v. Alabama*, the Department, holding the state responsible for alleged denials of voting rights by Macon County registrars after the registrars all died or resigned, sued the state. While the suit was pending, the 1960 Civil Rights Act, specifically allowing Justice Department suits against states in such cases, became law. The effect of the May 16 decision was to send the case back to federal district courts, with Alabama as the defendant.

In other civil rights developments, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright May 16 set September 1960 as the deadline for desegregating New Orleans schools and outlined a grade-a-year desegregation plan to be followed by the school board, and the Justice Department May 17 brought suit against Biloxi, Miss., officials to open the Gulf Coast beach at Biloxi to Negroes. The suit said the Federal Government had contributed \$1,133,000 to improving the beach and that local authorities had breached their contract to maintain the area for public use.

The Supreme Court May 16 also held, by a vote of 6-3, that a wife might be compelled to testify against her husband when he was charged under the Mann Act with having taken her across state lines for immoral purposes (*Wyatt Case*).

The Court also held 5-4 in *U.S. v. Republic Steel* that the Rivers and Harbors Act authorized the Justice Department to sue for an injunction to force a company to stop depositing silt from its plant in a river and to dredge out the silt already deposited when navigation was impaired by the dumping.

JAPANESE TREATY

The lower house of the Japanese legislature May 19 approved the U.S.-Japan 10-year mutual cooperation and security treaty. (For treaty text, see Weekly Report p. 121, 134)

The treaty was strongly opposed by Japanese Socialists and Social Democrats because it continued U.S. bases on Japanese soil for another 10 years. The vote sent the treaty to the upper house where approval was expected.

President Eisenhower Jan. 19 sent the treaty to the Senate with a request for confirmation. (Weekly Report p. 450)

SCIENCE GROUP ISSUES LATEST FINDINGS ON RADIATION

The National Academy of Sciences and its National Research Council issued a series of summary reports by top scientists on "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation" which stressed an "urgent need" for broad research and for "conservative management of all radiation sources". The reports, issued May 5 to supplement original studies published in 1956, gave reassurance that "the steady accumulation of scientific information since 1956 has not brought to light any facts that call for drastic revisions" of 1956 recommendations. The studies were abstracted in a special "Report to the Public", released simultaneously and covering the findings of more than 140 scientists.

In general, the reports concluded that "the uses of nuclear fission will continue to expand and potential radiation hazards will increase accordingly." In specific fields, the major findings included:

GENETIC EFFECTS -- Scientists reaffirmed one of their principal 1956 recommendations: for the general population, the average radiation dose to the reproductive organs during the first 30 years of life should not exceed 10 roentgens of man-made radiation and should be kept as far below this as practicable. This would cover fallout, peaceful uses of atomic energy and medical radiation.

(Academy scientists attending a news briefing on issuance of the reports said it was estimated the average 30-year dose from medical x-rays was between three and four roentgens, from fallout about three-tenths of a roentgen.)

The genetics report said that, in some respects, estimation of human radiation hazards was more difficult now than it appeared to be in 1956 because of these new findings:

1. Fewer mutations were produced in the spermatogonia (male germ cells) and oocytes (eggs before maturation) of mice by chronic, or low dose rate, irradiation than by the same amount of acute irradiation, or high dose rate, when the total dose was the same.

2. Current data on irradiation in female mice suggested greater sensitivity than in the males to mutations by acute irradiation.

3. There was some shortening of life both in irradiated male mice and in their progeny.

4. Studies of human cells grown in tissue cultures showed doses as low as 25 roentgens would cause "detectable chromosome breakage in a significant proportion of cells."

5. Added studies of children of survivors of atomic bombings and of children whose parents had received radiation for medical or other reasons suggested the sex-ratio had been "slightly but significantly" altered.

6. There had been a recent increase in fallout due, to a large extent, to 1958 atomic tests. (Dr. George W. Beadle of California Institute of Technology told the news briefing there might be as much as a threefold increase in the radiation doses from fallout, and that instead of the one-tenth of a roentgen estimated in 1956 the dose to the reproductive organs could run to three-tenths of a roentgen over a 30-year period.)

The report said that despite these findings, the majority of man-made radiation to which the United States population was exposed involved dose rates not yet adequately investigated experimentally and it suggested that in the future "it may be desirable to relate maximum

permissible exposures to dose rate as well as to total dose." The report also urged: further steps to improve medical, census and other records of radiation exposure to aid in studies; increased efforts in basic genetic research, and increased genetic training either in or prior to medical school studies.

The report said future studies should not be confined to radiation but should include industrial effluents, food additives, drugs, antibiotics, hormones, cosmetics and contraceptive agents. "Man is now exposed to an exceedingly complex environment and many agents may act to induce mutations," the report said. It noted that "human society depends upon a diversity of performance among its members and on very high mental qualities among a few of them."

PATHOLOGIC EFFECTS -- The report reaffirmed 1956 findings, with some clarifying additions. It noted that all experimental data on animals was not directly transferable to man because "each species has some unique peculiarities of response." More recent findings included:

1. Worldwide levels of radioactive strontium 90 and iodine had increased in the past few years but remained "well below those that need to be considered cause for alarm." The report said the relative importance of food-stuffs in introducing these isotopes in man depended on individual eating habits, that milk and cheese were the chief sources of calcium and of radio-strontium contaminants in the U.S. but that throughout the food chain (from ground contamination to final human intake) strontium "is discriminated against relative to calcium, which reduces the hazard somewhat."

2. Experimental evidence showed radiation-induced tumors did not begin to develop immediately after radiation had been absorbed; despite much discussion on a possible proportionality between radiation dose and tumor incidence, definitive experimental evidence was lacking.

3. Over-all effects of overexposure were determined to a considerable extent by the rate at which overexposure took place.

4. A life-shortening effect in man could be expected after substantial doses of whole-body radiation but present data was inadequate to estimate the magnitude of this effect.

5. Increased incidence of leukemia had been found in populations of atomic bomb casualties or those chronically overexposed but studies had failed to confirm increased incidence of leukemia in children where there had been pre-natal diagnostic x-radiation.

6. Small chronic radiation overexposure resulted in gradual reduction in number, motility and viability of sperm; large radiation doses produced serious injury to the central nervous system with "subtle changes in brain function" reported following doses of only a few roentgens, but these effects could not be considered established.

7. No completely satisfactory treatment of radiation injury had been developed; it appeared that transfusion of bone marrow might be of value in treating single over-exposures.

(Included with the report were interim statements by Subcommittees on Acute and Long-Term Hematological Effects and on Inhalation Hazards which urged stepped-up studies, respectively, in detection of the effects of low-doses of radiation by hematologic means and the

quantitative relationship between radiati... exposure and increased risk of leukemia, and in inhalation hazards. The latter study was urged on the basis that "evidence for induction of cancer by inhaled radioactive materials in experimental animals is convincing."

METEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS -- The report said "considerable progress" had been made in the past three years in studies of the behavior of airborne radioactive contaminants. Recent findings included:

1. No new evidence has appeared to show that the weather has been affected by nuclear testing.

2. The non-uniform distribution of strontium 90 suggested in 1956 had been confirmed; fallout was greatest in the spring, lowest in the fall and most fallout was brought down by precipitation; the maximum concentration occurred at 40-50 degrees north latitude.

3. "Significant new knowledge" had been obtained on the storage times of stratospheric debris, which determined the amount of radioactive decay before particles return to the earth's surface; "reasonable assumptions" suggested that by 1962-63 ground concentrations of strontium 90 would be about twice those of November 1958, if there were no further additions to the atmospheric burden.

4. Attention had been directed to carbon 14, a radioisotope which resulted from interaction of neutrons produced in a nuclear explosion with atmospheric nitrogen, but prediction of its future fallout from past tests was difficult because of uncertain mixing with ocean waters; a maximum concentration in air no greater than about 70 percent above that occurring naturally was expected in a few years but mixing with ocean waters eventually would reduce this to 1 percent or less of the natural background.

5. Use of nuclear explosions for meteorological research, recently proposed, "seems unwarranted."

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLIES -- The report said radioisotope levels currently present in foodstuffs were so low they were only measurable by highly sensitive instruments, but "it is the cumulative and retained isotope burden in man that must be considered." The report termed "a matter of concern" the current inability to monitor all foods or food ingredients, in view of the fact that fallout was not deposited uniformly on farmlands and the radioisotope level of similar crop or animal products from different areas varied considerably.

The report said concern over fallout on vegetation and soil had been heightened in the past three years by "apparent disagreement among scientists", but that only additional research would reduce present uncertainties. The report also noted that while production of radiation-induced mutants of plants had placed a new tool in the hands of plant breeders, "there seems little hope of genetic improvements in farm animals, with the possible exception of poultry" through such mutants.

RADIOACTIVE WASTES -- Summarizing the present status of waste disposal operations, the report said that, to date, there had not been "any significant effect on the public, its environment, or its natural resources", but that "extensive and continuing monitoring programs will be required to assure that concentrations of radioactive material released in the environment do not become excessive." "Recent indications of potential pollution of stream environments by the uranium milling industry show the need for a vigilant environmental monitoring program."

The report said although the total cost for radioactive waste disposal was high, it did not appear to be a limiting factor in nuclear power development and "if economic power from nuclear fission is not obtained, it will not be

due to the costs of waste management." The report said Atomic Energy Commission underground tanks now held about 65 million gallons of high-level wastes produced primarily in chemical processing of spent reactor fuels, but there was general agreement that tank storage "is not the ultimate solution to the waste problem, but will always form a part of any disposal system."

The report also said: more permanent land burial sites were needed in the U.S.; experts supported the safety of depositing solid, packaged wastes in the ocean; airborne radioactive effluents had presented serious control problems in the past but methods to cope with them had been developed; many investigations were under way on improving treatment-disposal methods, including immobilization of fission products in solids, storage of these solids in selected geologic formations, and direct discharge of liquids in selected geologic strata.

OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES -- The report said present information indicated limited quantities of radioactive materials could be released safely into the ocean, either for scientific or engineering purposes, or as low-level waste products, but that all releases "must be properly supervised and monitored to insure public health and to protect marine resources." The report also said:

1. It was "premature" to decide whether any high-level wastes could or should be disposed of at sea.

2. Adequate records of all disposals should be kept on a national scale and disseminated on an international scale.

3. More information was needed on uptake, accumulation, retention and transfer of radioactive materials by marine organisms in the food chains leading to man and on effects of atomic radiation on the ecology of oceanic plants and animals; such information now available and any new data should be "more widely disseminated, both to allay the fears of biologists and the public, and to emphasize to the engineers the need for great care in disposing of radioactive materials in the marine environment."

PRESIDENT APPROVES RADIATION GUIDES

The White House May 16 announced President Eisenhower's May 13 approval of "radiation protection guides" for all federal agencies and private nuclear companies operating under Government licenses -- the first comprehensive Government radiation safety code to be binding on all such operations. The guidelines were recommended by the Federal Radiation Council "for normal peacetime operations". A spokesman for the National Bureau of Standards said the guides were the same as the "maximum permissible limits of radiation" established by the National Academy of Sciences.

A Council memorandum to the President said the aim was to establish a more flexible concept of safety standards. The Council suggested use of the term "radioactivity concentration guide" instead of "maximum permissible dose" on grounds the latter was "often misunderstood" and had "unfortunate connotations." It defined the guidelines as radiation doses not to be exceeded "without careful consideration of the reasons for doing so" and said larger doses should be permitted only in exceptional cases and for overriding reasons.

The Council was established by Mr. Eisenhower in August 1959, with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare given primary responsibility for analyzing and interpreting radiation safety programs. (1959 Almanac p. 747)

HOUSE SEATS WILL REFLECT SHIFTING POPULATION

Will the changing tides of population reflected in the 1960 census cause important long-term changes in the political complexion of the United States? Although final Census Bureau population figures are not scheduled for release until later in 1960, political leaders anticipated the effects of the new state-by-state breakdowns.

This Congressional Quarterly survey reviews the estimated new apportionment figures for the House of Representatives; the workings of the Automatic Reapportionment Act of 1929 (amended in 1941) which goes into operation later this year to redistribute Congressional seats among the states; anticipated shifts in political power; the political outlook in the various state legislatures which will have the actual responsibility of redistricting in states with new allocations; and the prospects of various proposals to minimize the dangers of unequal apportionment and gerrymandering of Congressional districts.

Anticipated Reapportionment

The Census Bureau last year released a final pre-census estimate of the expected shifts in the apportionment of House seats following the 1960 census. The figures, based on a projection of population in the various states to April 1, 1960, showed that changes in representation in 19 states would take place after 1960. Six states were expected to gain seats in the new apportionment, and thirteen to lose seats.

The states slated to gain new seats: Arizona, 1; California, 7; Florida, 4; Hawaii, 1; Michigan, 2; and Texas, 2. The states slated to lose seats: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Georgia, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; and West Virginia, 1.

The other 31 states were expected to have the same number of seats they have had since the 1950 census. The actual apportionments to be made after the 1960 census will vary only to the extent that the 1959 estimates were in error. The Census Bureau told Congressional Quarterly May 2 that a variation of one seat is anticipated in many states' totals.

California in Second Place

With an expected gain of seven seats the California Congressional delegation will go up to 37, while Pennsylvania, now tied with California at 30 seats, drops to 27 seats. New York is expected to lose three Representatives but will still have the largest delegation with 40 seats.

On the basis of the first census in 1790, Virginia had the largest House delegation -- 10 seats. Virginia maintained her lead over the other states until she was overtaken by New York as a result of the 1810 census. New York's delegation continued to rise, reaching a national record of 45 seats, attained in 1930 and 1940. Admitted to

the Union in 1850, just in time for that year's census, California was accorded a scant Congressional delegation of two Representatives. New York had 34 seats at the time. If current population trends continue, California is expected to overtake New York by the 1970 census.

Significance of Allocations

The allocation of House seats affects not only the size of each state's House delegation but also its influence in Presidential elections. Each state casts as many electoral votes as it has Representatives and Senators. Moreover, the national political parties base the apportionment of delegates to their national nominating conventions partly on the size of the state's delegation in Congress.

The changes dictated by the 1960 census will become effective in the Congressional election of 1962 and the Presidential election of 1964.

Reapportionment Ground Rules

The Constitution does not specify detailed ground rules for apportionment of House seats. Article I provides that a census shall be taken every ten years and that the Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to population.

Like many other provisions of the Constitution, this one has been the subject of some historic fights in the Congress. In this case, however, a 1929 law (amended in 1941) seeks to settle the issue once and for all.

This law, the Automatic Reapportionment Act, provides that the President shall transmit to Congress within the first week of the regular January session following every decennial census the new apportionment based on the census population figures and computed according to the method of equal proportions. (See box, p. 886). Within 15 days of receipt of the President's message, the Clerk of the House will inform the executive of each state of the number of Members to which his state is entitled in the following Congress. (The Bureau of the Census is required by law to submit the new population figures, broken down by states, to the President before December 1, 1960. The Bureau this year hopes to have state breakdowns available as early as mid-October.).

How Big a House?

The size of the House is up to Congress to determine. The only thing the Constitution says on the subject is that there shall be no more than one Representative for every 30,000 people. That was a realistic figure in 1787, but if applied to the anticipated results of the 1960 census, would result in a House of roughly 6,000 Members -- an increase of 1,000 Congressmen just since 1950.

The Constitution provided for the first apportionment among the original 13 states, and set the size of the House at 65 Members, pending the census of 1790. Chart II (p. 884)

Background for Reapportionment

CHART I

CONTROL OF LEGISLATURES IS KEY TO REDISTRICTING

	U.S. HOUSE		STATE LEGISLATURES**				GOVERNORS	
	CURRENT SEATS*	PROJECTED CHANGE*	Senate		House		NEXT SESSION	PARTY IN CONTROL, NAME OF INCUMBENT, YEAR OF NEXT ELECTION
			PRESENT MEMBERSHIP	TO BE ELECTED IN 1960	PRESENT MEMBERSHIP	TO BE ELECTED IN 1960		
ALABAMA	D 9	- 1	D 35	None	D 106	None	May 1961	D - Patterson - 1962
ALASKA	D 1	None	D 18; R 2	All	D 33; R 5 ⁴	All	Jan. 1961	D - Egan - 1962
ARIZONA	D 1; R 1	+ 1	D 27; R 1	All	D 55; R 25	All	Jan. 1961	R - Fannin - 1960
ARKANSAS	D 6	- 2	D 35	1/2	D 100	All	Jan. 1961	D - Faubus - 1960
CALIFORNIA	D 16; R 14	+ 7	D 26; R 13	1/2	D 47; R 33	All	Jan. 1961	D - Brown - 1962
COLORADO	D 3; R 1	None	D 22; R 13	1/2	D 44; R 21	All	Jan. 1961	D - McNichols - 1962
CONNECTICUT	D 6	None	D 29; R 7	All	R 140; D 139	All	Jan. 1961	D - Ribicoff - 1962
DELAWARE	D 1	None	D 11; R 6	1/3 ³	D 26; R 9	All	Jan. 1961	R - Boggs - 1960
FLORIDA	D 7; R 1	+ 4	D 37; R 1	1/2	D 92; R 3	All	Apr. 1961	D - Collins - 1960
GEORGIA	D 10	- 1	D 53; R 1	All	D 201; R 3	All	Jan. 1961	D - Vandiver - 1962
HAWAII	D 1	+ 1	R 14; D 11	None	D 33; R 18	None	Feb. 1961	R - Quinn - 1962
IDAHO	D 1; R 1	None	D 26; R 18	All	D 36; R 23	All	Jan. 1961	R - Smylie - 1962
ILLINOIS	D 14; R 11	None	R 34; D 24	1/2	D 91; R 86	All	Jan. 1961	R - Stratton - 1960
INDIANA	D 8; R 3	None	R 27; D 23	1/2	D 79; R 21	All	Jan. 1961	R - Handley - 1960
IOWA	R 5; D 3	- 1	R 33; D 17	1/2 ²	R 59; D 49	All	Jan. 1961	D - Loveless - 1960
KANSAS	D 3; R 3	- 1	R 32; D 8	All	R 69; D 56	All	Jan. 1961	D - Docking - 1960
KENTUCKY	D 7; R 1	None	D 30; R 8	None	D 80; R 20	None	Jan. 1962	D - Combs - 1963
LOUISIANA	D 8	None	D 39	All	D 101	All	May 1961	D - Davis - 1963
MAINE	D 2; R 1	- 1	R 21; D 12	All	R 94; D 56 ⁵	All	Jan. 1961	R - Reed - 1960
MARYLAND	D 7	None	D 26; R 3	None	D 116; R 7	None	Jan. 1961	D - Tawes - 1962
MASSACHUSETTS	D 8; R 6	- 2	D 22; R 18	All	D 144; R 96	All	Jan. 1961	D - Furcolo - 1960
MICHIGAN	R 11; D 7	+ 2	R 22; D 12	All	D 55; R 55	All	Jan. 1961	D - Williams - 1960
MINNESOTA	R 5; D 4	- 1	C 42; L 25 ¹	None	L 72; C 59 ¹	All	Jan. 1961	D - Freeman - 1960
MISSISSIPPI	D 6	- 1	D 49	None	D 140	None	Jan. 1962	D - Barnett - 1963
MISSOURI	D 10; R 1	None	D 26; R 8	1/2	D 112; R 45	All	Jan. 1961	D - Blair - 1960
MONTANA	D 2	None	D 38; R 17 ²	1/2	D 62; R 31 ⁴	All	Jan. 1961	R - Aronson - 1960
NEBRASKA	D 2; R 2	None	Nonpartisan 43	All	No second House	--	Jan. 1961	D - Brooks - 1960
NEVADA	D 1	None	R 10; D 7	1/2 ³	D 33; R 14	All	Jan. 1961	D - Sawyer - 1962
NEW HAMPSHIRE	R 2	None	R 18; D 6	All	R 263; D 136 ⁷	All	Jan. 1961	R - Powell - 1960
NEW JERSEY	R 9; D 5	None	R 11; D 10	None	D 34; R 26	None	Jan. 1961	D - Meyner - 1961
NEW MEXICO	D 2	None	D 24; R 8	All	D 60; R 6	All	Jan. 1961	D - Burroughs - 1960
NEW YORK	R 24; D 19	- 3	R 34; D 24	All	R 92; D 58	All	Jan. 1961	R - Rockefeller - 1962
NORTH CAROLINA	D 11; R 1	- 1	D 49; R 1	All	D 116; R 4	All	Feb. 1961	D - Hodges - 1960
NORTH DAKOTA	D 1; R 1	None	R 31; D 18	1/2	R 64; D 49	All	Jan. 1961	R - Davis - 1960
OHIO	R 14; D 9	None	D 20; R 13	3/4	D 78; R 61	All	Jan. 1961	D - DiSalle - 1962
OKLAHOMA	D 5; R 1	None	D 41; R 3	1/2	D 109; R 10	All	Jan. 1961	D - Edmondson - 1962
OREGON	D 3; R 1	None	D 19; R 11	1/2	D 33; R 27	All	Jan. 1961	R - Hatfield - 1962
PENNSYLVANIA	D 16; R 14	- 3	R 28; D 22	1/2	D 108; R 102	All	Jan. 1961	D - Lawrence - 1962
RHODE ISLAND	D 2	None	D 23; R 21	All	D 71; R 29	All	Jan. 1961	R - Del Sesto - 1960
SOUTH CAROLINA	D 6	None	D 46	1/2	D 124	All	Jan. 1961	D - Hollings - 1962
SOUTH DAKOTA	D 1; R 1	None	D 20; R 15	All	R 43; D 32	All	Jan. 1961	D - Herseth - 1960
TENNESSEE	D 7; R 2	None	D 28; R 5	All	D 82; R 17	All	Jan. 1961	D - Ellington - 1962
TEXAS	D 21; R 1	+ 2	D 31	1/2	D 150	All	Jan. 1961	D - Daniel - 1960
UTAH	D 1; R 1	None	R 13; D 10	All	D 42; R 22	All	Jan. 1961	R - Clyde - 1960
VERMONT	D 1	None	R 22; D 8	All	R 198; D 46	All	Jan. 1961	R - Stafford - 1960
VIRGINIA	D 8; R 2	None	D 36; R 2	None	D 95; R 4	None	Jan. 1962	D - Almond - 1961
WASHINGTON	R 6; D 1	None	D 35; R 14	1/2	D 66; R 33	All	Jan. 1961	D - Rosellini - 1960
WEST VIRGINIA	D 5; R 1	- 1	D 23; R 9	1/2	D 85; R 15	All	Jan. 1961	R - Underwood - 1960
WISCONSIN	D 5; R 5	None	R 20; D 12	1/2	D 55; R 45	All	Jan. 1961	D - Nelson - 1960
WYOMING	R 1	None	R 16; D 11	1/2	D 30; R 26	All	Jan. 1961	D - Hickey - 1962

1. MINNESOTA -- Nonpartisan. For this chart "C" designates conservative members; "L" designates Liberal members.

2. MONTANA -- One Independent in Senate.

3. DELAWARE, IOWA, NEVADA -- Approximate figures.

4. ALASKA -- Two Independents in assembly.

5. MAINE -- One assembly member listed as affiliation unknown.

6. MONTANA -- Two Independents in assembly.

7. NEW HAMPSHIRE -- One Independent in assembly.

8. As of May 9, 1960. Vacancies credited to party last holding seat.

*March 26, 1959 Census Bureau estimate based on projection of population to April 1, 1960. Final figures will vary by as much as one seat in some states.

**Membership figures as of December 1959.

shows the steady increase in the number of Representatives as prescribed by Congress over the years.

There has been an apportionment after every census except that in 1920. There is no provision in the Constitution which says flatly that an apportionment must be made every ten years, but such a requirement was strongly implied and now automatic under the 1929 law unless Congress takes other action.

The Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills provided for the temporary addition of one Congressman for each state. But unless Congress takes further action, House membership will revert from the current 437 to 435 seats starting in 1963, with the other states absorbing the proportionate loss in Representatives necessary to give Alaska and Hawaii permanent representation under the 435-Member figure established since 1911.

Despite proposals for a permanent increase in House membership to 438 or an even higher figure, a change is thought unlikely since House leaders are reportedly opposed. But there might be Congressional pressure following release of the new census figures to save the jobs of some Representatives who would be reapportioned or redistricted out of their seats under the 435-seat figure. To save their seats it would be necessary to increase the overall size of the House. An additional House office building, now under construction, is scheduled for completion in January 1963, the month the first Congress under the new apportionment convenes in Washington. A major argument against increasing the size of the House -- in addition to the assertion that any increase would make that body unwieldy -- has been that there was no office space for additional Representatives.

Outlook in the States

If a state loses seats, the legislature must reapportion the Congressional seats before 1962 or all of the state's Representatives will be forced to run at large. Although this has occurred occasionally in the past, seasoned politicians usually seek to avoid state-wide elections of Congressmen. Individual constituencies lose their special representation; veteran Congressmen with important seniority in Washington may lose their posts; and voters are often unaware of the qualifications of a large slate of candidates for whom they are voting.

If a state gains new seats, the additional Representatives must run at large unless the legislature makes a new apportionment. The old Congressional districts remain intact until the legislature acts. In some instances states have chosen to run one Congressman at large rather than disturb old constituencies through redistricting. Connecticut, for example, has run one Congressman at large since she gained a seat following the 1930 census. New Mexico and North Dakota, in addition to the states which have only one Representative, also run both their Congressmen at large at the present time. There is a proposal on the North Dakota 1960 general election ballot, to divide the state into two Congressional districts.

If a state's apportionment does not change following a census, there is no necessity for redistricting. Sometimes states redistrict because of major changes in population within the state which are reflected by census statistics. In the decade following the 1950 census, however, only two of the states whose apportionment was not changed by the census actually redistricted. They were Illinois (in 1951) and Ohio (in 1952).

Control of Legislatures Crucial

The party which wins control of the state legislatures -- especially in those states which must redraw Congressional district lines -- will have great power in shaping the political character of the states for years to come.

Democrats, for many reasons, are generally more optimistic about the prospect of reapportionment than Republicans. First, the last decade has seen a continued shift of population to urban areas where the Democratic party usually is strongest, and away from rural areas which have been traditional Republican strongholds in the North. The Democrats feel that any reasonable redistricting must provide more urban seats following the 1960 census.

A second ground for Democratic optimism is the strong position in which Democrats now find themselves in the state legislatures across the country. In 1950 the Republicans controlled both houses of the legislature in 22 states, but they control both houses in only seven states at the present time. (1959 Almanac p. 757). The CQ 1960 survey showed that in the 13 states which are expected to lose seats following the census, and will be forced to redistrict, Democrats now control the entire legislature in seven states, one house in two states and neither house in four states. They control the governorships -- with a potential veto of Republican redistricting plans -- in 11 of these 13 states. Only in Maine and New York, among the group of states expected to lose House seats, do the Republicans control both houses of the legislature and the governorship. Some of these figures may of course be reversed in the 1960 election.

Of the six states slated to gain new Congressmen, three are under complete Democratic control. In none of these states do the Republicans currently have complete control of the state government. (See chart I)

The picture contrasts sharply with 1950, when the Republicans controlled a majority of the governorships outside of the South and were in a position to dictate redistricting in most of the key states of the North, Midwest and West.

Democratic strategists in Washington thus feel that the reapportionment following the 1960 census should work to their overall benefit. It seems inevitable that the influence of urban political forces will grow as a result of the contemplated redistricting. The concern of Democratic leaders stems from the loss of seats by their party in several states of the deep South, and the prospect that redistricting in general, if not carefully executed, might pull too many Republicans into formerly Democratic districts.

Republicans hope for at least a toss-up in gains to either party as a result of redistricting following the census. They recognize the possible gain for the Democrats through redistricting designed to increase urban influence in Washington. Republican strategists point out, however, that some of strongest population growth during the past decade has come in suburban areas which are by no means entirely Democratic in their political complexion.

What State Control Means

Even in a Presidential election year, both Democrats and Republicans point to the crucial importance of the 1960 elections for state legislatures and governorships. If the Democrats can maintain or improve their present position

CHART II

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT 1789-1960

CONSTITUTION [†] (1789)	YEAR OF CENSUS ^x																		
	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910 [#]	1930	1940	1950	1960 ^e		
ALABAMA				1*	3	5	7	7	6	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	
ALASKA							1*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1*	1	2	1*	1
ARIZONA							2*	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	7	7	2	3	
ARKANSAS								1*	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	4	
CALIFORNIA									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	
COLORADO										2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	37	
CONNECTICUT	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	
DELAWARE	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
FLORIDA						1*	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	12		
GEORGIA	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	10	10	9	
HAWAII																	1*	2	
IDAHO																	2	2	
ILLINOIS						1*	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	26	
INDIANA						1*	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	12	11	11	
IOWA								2*	2	6	9	11	11	11	11	9	8	7	
KANSAS									1	3	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	
KENTUCKY		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	8	
LOUISIANA				1*	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	
MAINE				7*	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	
MARYLAND	6	8	9	9	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	
MASSACHUSETTS	8	14	17	13 [‡]	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	14	14	12	
MICHIGAN					1*	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	12	13	17	17	18	20	
MINNESOTA								2*	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	
MISSISSIPPI					1*	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	7	7	6	5	
MISSOURI					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	13	11	11	
MONTANA											1*	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
NEBRASKA											1*	3	6	6	5	4	4	4	
NEVADA											1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
NEW JERSEY	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	14	14	14	
NEW MEXICO																	2	2	
NEW YORK	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	45	43	40	
NORTH CAROLINA	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	11	
NORTH DAKOTA											1*	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	
OHIO			1*	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	23	23	
OKLAHOMA								1*	1	1	1	2	2	5*	8	9	8	6	
OREGON												2	3	3	4	4	4	6	
PENNSYLVANIA	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	33	30	27	
RHODE ISLAND	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	
SOUTH DAKOTA											2*	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	
TENNESSEE		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	
TEXAS							2*	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	21	22	24	
UTAH											1*	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	
VERMONT		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
VIRGINIA	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	
WASHINGTON											1*	2	3	5	6	6	7	7	
WEST VIRGINIA											3	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	
WISCONSIN								2*	3	6	8	9	10	11	11	10	10	10	
WYOMING											1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	437**	435		

^x Apportionment effective with Congressional election two years after census.[†] Original apportionment made in Constitution pending first census.[‡] No apportionment was made in 1920.^{*} These figures are not based on any census, but indicate the provisional representation accorded newly admitted states by the Congress, pending the following census.[‡] Twenty Members were assigned to Massachusetts, but seven of these were credited to Maine when that area became a state.^e Estimate following 1960 Census.^{**} Normally 435 but temporarily increased two seats by Congress when Alaska and Hawaii became states.SOURCE: BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

in the state capitals, Republicans can anticipate redistricting laws disadvantageous to GOP interests. On the other hand, if the Republicans are able to pick up at least one house of the legislature, or the governorship in states now entirely Democratic, they will be in a position to block redistricting they consider unfavorable.

History shows that a party with complete control may run roughshod over the interests of the minority party in gerrymandering or malapportioning districts. In cases where the control of the state government is split between the two parties, however, radical redistricting is unlikely. Sometimes a stalemate can develop until one party gains complete control. Or there may be a compromise redistricting plan which takes the interests of both parties into account.

The crucial nature of fights to control state legislatures and governorships gives added significance to the Presidential election, which, for the first time in 20 years, occurs in the same year as the decennial census. Local party leaders are inclined to view each potential Presidential candidate with a keen eye to see whether his candidacy at the top of the ticket will help or harm them locally. Organization leaders traditionally prefer "non-controversial" Presidential candidates who will not offend large blocs of voters and thus harm the entire ticket. There is also a preference for "regular organization" men for the Presidential nomination.

This is how the two parties size up the redistricting battles from Washington -- a year in advance of the time they will be fought (Number in parentheses indicates House seats now held):

STATES WHICH GAIN

ARIZONA (2) -- One seat gain expected. Democrats control the legislature by large majorities, but the Governor is Republican. All stand for reelection in 1960. Arizona passed a law in 1947 providing for automatic redistricting at any time the state might pick up a third Congressional seat. The statute, still on the books, provides for no change in the present 1st (Phoenix - Maricopa County) District, held by the state's only Republican Representative, John J. Rhodes. The 2nd District, now in Democratic hands, would be split into two new districts, one for Northern Arizona and the other for Southern Arizona, excepting Maricopa County. Democrats would be expected to win in both new districts. Despite other redistricting proposals made in recent years, it is thought unlikely that the 1947 law will be changed.

CALIFORNIA (30) -- Expected to gain seven seats. The most significant redistricting battle in the Nation is expected in California. Following the 1950 census, Republicans in control of the state government redistricted to assure a heavy Republican majority in the Congressional delegation. They were accused of blatant gerrymandering, particularly in the Los Angeles area. Democrats expect to turn the tables on the Republicans in 1961. The governorship, and both houses of the legislature are now under Democratic control. The only Republican hope is to regain control of the Assembly, in which case they could force a compromise with the Democrats in redistricting. If the GOP fails to regain the Assembly, the Democrats expect to redraw district lines so as to win about two-thirds of the delegation. Possible problems for the Democrats lie in the fact that Assembly lines currently run within Congressional district lines, so that Assembly

members, jealous of their present districts, can complicate redistricting. Moreover, Democrats from Northern, less heavily urban areas of California may be reluctant to give too much power to Southern California.

FLORIDA (8) -- A gain of four seats is anticipated. Florida is a traditionally Democratic state, with both houses of the legislature and the governorship expected to remain Democratic. The Democrats are expected to reapportion the state in such a way as to prevent the Republicans from controlling any more than the one seat they now have (1st District, Rep. William C. Cramer). A rejuggling of district lines in the present 1st, 5th and 7th Districts could, however, result in an additional Republican on the Florida delegation. Some Florida observers believe the redistricting might add two seats in the 1st-5th-7th District area, and two more seats by splitting both the present 4th and 6th Districts.

HAWAII (1) -- An expected increase from one to two seats. There are no local elections in Hawaii in 1960, so that the governorship and senate will be in Republican hands and the house in Democratic hands if the islands are redistricted before 1962. There has been some talk in Hawaii of running both Congressmen at large, or of making two districts -- one for Honolulu (with over 70 percent of the population), and one for the Neighboring Islands. The Neighboring Islands are more Democratic than Honolulu.

MICHIGAN (18) -- A two seat gain is anticipated. Although the legislature remains in Republican hands, observers believe any redistricting will be forced to give at least one new seat to Wayne County (Detroit) because of the major population growth in that area. But it is expected that the legislature will do all in its power to obtain at least one of the new seats for the GOP. Whether there will be a Democratic governor to veto an extreme Republican redistricting measure depends on the 1960 election. Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) is not running for reelection.

TEXAS (22) -- A gain of two seats is expected. The solidly Democratic legislature will do all it can to give the new seats to Democrats. Rural areas have been losing population while urban areas have been growing rapidly during the past decade. The seats of some Congressmen from rural areas might thus be jeopardized, despite the overall gain in seats for the state. Texas currently has 21 Democratic Congressmen, and one Republican, Rep. Bruce Alger (5th District-Dallas). It is thought unlikely that the Democrats can redistrict so as to deprive Alger of his seat, but no further Republican gains are anticipated.

STATES WHICH LOSE

ALABAMA (9) -- A loss of one seat is anticipated in this solidly Democratic state. There are no Republican Congressmen; thus the seat must be Democratic. One district that may well be altered in redistricting is the 3rd, presently held by Rep. George W. Andrews (D). Both Andrews and Gov. John Patterson (D) have expressed concern that this district might elect a Negro Congressman if mass Negro registration were to take place under new civil rights legislation. The district includes South Alabama counties heavily populated by Negroes.

ARKANSAS (6) -- This state, solidly Democratic, is slated to lose two seats, so that the delegation will drop from six to four seats. The roster of the present delegation indicates the possible intensity of the fight for political survival among the state's Congressmen: Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Oren Harris, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; W.F. Norrell, sixth-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee; Dale Alford, the write-in candidate who defeated ex-Rep. Brooks Hays (1943-59) in 1958, principally on the segregation issue; E.C. Gathings, fourth-ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee who presently represents the state's largest Congressional district; and James W. Trimble, member of the powerful Rules Committee.

GEORGIA (10) -- Slated to lose one of its 10 Representatives, who are all Democrats. A change in district lines is thought most likely in the Northern part of the state, where two Congressmen (Paul Brown and Erwin Mitchell) are retiring this year. For many years there has been speculation about changing the Congressional district lines in Fulton and De Kalb counties, which embrace Atlanta.

IOWA (8) -- A loss of one seat is anticipated. Republicans currently control the legislature, though the governorship is in Democratic hands. The consensus is that the Democrats might lose one of their three current Iowa seats through redistricting. Iowa is a traditionally Republican state.

KANSAS (6) -- Also slated to lose one seat. Republicans currently control the legislature, with a Democratic governor. Republicans hope to take out one of the Democratic seats; Democrats hope to hold their ground.

MAINE (3) -- A loss of one of Maine's three current seats is expected. Democrats hope that the seat to go may be that of Maine's single remaining Republican Representative, Clifford G. McIntire. But the two seats remaining after reapportionment may be split between the two parties. The legislature is strongly Republican and should be able to favor the Republicans, even if the Democrats regain the governorship this year.

MASSACHUSETTS (14) -- It is expected that the state will lose two seats, dropping from 14 to 12. Democrats currently control the governorship and both houses of the legislature. All are up for reelection this year and Republicans have hopes of recovering some of the heavy losses they have suffered in recent years. If Democrats still control the legislature and governorship following the 1960 census, they are sure to eliminate at least two Republican Congressional seats, if not more. Republicans redistricted last time, and now hold some seats by narrow margins. In 1959 the Democrats prepared a Congressional redistricting plan based on the anticipated new total of 12 seats, with the intention of running two Congressmen at large in 1960. But a Republican Congresswoman, Edith Nourse Rogers (5th District), was able to cause withdrawal of the plan which was drawn up to eliminate her seat and Rep. Laurence Curtis' (R 10th District).

MINNESOTA (9) -- A loss of one seat is anticipated. Although Minnesota has been moving steadily toward the Democratic column in recent years, the state senate is

Mathematics of Reapportionment

Historically, most of Congress' difficulty with reapportionment has stemmed from the mathematical problem of parcelling out House seats. In his pamphlet, "Methods of Apportionment in Congress," (Senate Document 304, 76th Congress), Edward V. Huntington of the Harvard Mathematics Department outlined the problem as follows:

"Since fractional voting is not permitted...it is necessary to find an approximate method which will come out in whole numbers and still put each state as nearly as may be on a par with every other state in the matter of representation.

"This problem has been the source of great perplexity and bitter debate in Congress in every decade since the founding of the country. In the absence of any clearcut mathematical theory of the problem, a variety of makeshift methods were used or proposed, many...basically unsound. Daniel Webster's plan of 1832 proved to be unworkable in practice because it did not always give the right total.

"The method used in 1840 is now known to involve what is called the population paradox, whereby an increase in the total population of the country, without any change in the 'fixed ratio' may be accompanied by an actual decrease in the size of the House. The Vinton method, used from 1852 to 1900, had to be discarded because it involved the 'Alabama paradox,' whereby any change in population may cause an actual loss to some states."

Indeed, it was not until 1921 that the science of mathematics progressed far enough to solve the problem exactly. And then it came up with not one, but five solutions, each of which will give mathematically correct but slightly different answers. The technical names for the five are the method of smallest divisors, the method of harmonic mean, the method of equal proportions, the method of major fractions, and the method of greatest divisors.

The method of smallest divisors shows a mathematical bias for the small states over the large ones; while the method of greatest divisors will give the big states a break over the small ones.

Present Method: Equal Proportions

The method of equal proportions was written into the law by Congress on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to the Director of the Census and of the National Academy of Sciences, because it is, literally, in the middle, giving no mathematical advantage to either big or little states.

The method of equal proportions follows:

- The first 50 seats are assigned one to each state, since the Constitution says every state must have at least one Representative.
- The population of each state is multiplied by a series of multipliers previously computed.
- The products of these multiplications are arranged in order of size, beginning with the largest, to form what is known as a priority list.
- Seats numbered 51 through 435 are then distributed according to this priority list.

(For a more detailed explanation, see Floyd M. Riddick, "The United States Congress Organization and Procedure," pp. 6-10.)

still controlled by the Conservatives, who are generally identified with the Republicans. Conservative control of the senate will continue at least through 1962. The house is now in Liberal (thus Democratic) hands, and the governor is a Democrat. Minnesota observers believe that reduction of urban representation is unlikely because the lightest population is now in rural districts. The shifting to eliminate one district will probably occur in the Western part of the state, altering present boundaries of the 9th, 6th, 7th and 8th Districts. Whether the shifts will result in the loss of a Republican or a Democratic seat is hard to tell at the present time.

MISSISSIPPI (6) -- A one seat loss is expected. The legislature will not meet again until January 1962, so that any fight over redistricting must be postponed until that time. During the last decade the population of the southern districts on or near the Gulf of Mexico (4th and 6th Districts) has grown, while the population of the Northern districts has declined. If the redistricting follows population movements, three districts would be carved out of the area now covered by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Districts. All Mississippi seats are held by Democrats.

NEW YORK (43) -- A loss of three seats is anticipated. The New York Times recently reported that if the state were reapportioned on presently estimated population, Nassau and Suffolk counties together, which now have three seats, would get two additional seats; New York City would lose two of its 22 seats; the rest of the state would lose three of the current 18 seats. The nature of the redistricting will depend in great measure on which party wins the state legislature in the 1960 elections. Both houses are presently under Republican control. If the Republicans control the legislature in 1961, they are expected to redistrict for their own maximum benefit as they did following the 1950 census, at which time enraged Democrats made charges of a "Republican reapportionment rape." Difficulty for the Republicans would lie in the fact that the areas of lightest comparative population will probably be in currently Republican Congressional districts in rural areas. Democrats are hopeful that this factor, combined with apparent tension between Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and some legislators from upstate rural areas, might result in a redistricting in which Democrats would lose only one of the seats they now hold.

NORTH CAROLINA (12) -- It is expected that the state will lose one of its current seats. The present delegation consists of 11 Democrats and one Republican, a result of careful districting by the Democratic legislature following the 1950 census. The state remains in solid Democratic control except for the sole Republican Congressman, Rep. Charles Raper Jonas (10th District). Democrats are doubtful whether any redistricting would eliminate Jonas' seat without endangering control of nearby Democratic seats in the Western part of the state. Republicans are optimistic about the prospect of redistricting, since they feel almost any new arrangement would be preferable to the status quo.

PENNSYLVANIA (30) -- A loss of three seats is expected. Over the past decade Pennsylvania has changed from a generally Republican state to one with strong Democratic leanings. Democrats presently control the governorship and the house, though Republicans have held

on to their majority in the senate. In the reapportionment following the 1950 census, the Republicans were quite charitable with Democratic interests and the net result was a loss of three GOP seats. A Republican strategist recently told Congressional Quarterly that the Democrats couldn't harm Republicans in Pennsylvania any more following the 1960 census than Republicans harmed themselves following the 1950 census. Although the areas of population growth are mostly Democratic, observers estimate that the net result of redistricting -- even under a Democratic-controlled legislature, if one were elected in 1960 -- might well be more loss in seats for the Democrats than for the Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA (6) -- A loss of one seat is slated. The Democrats are in solid control of the legislature, and if they were able to regain the governorship in the 1960 election, they would be in a good position to redistrict the state for Democratic advantage. Republican strategists, however, feel that Democrats would find it very difficult to redistrict so as to deprive West Virginia's sole current Republican Congressman, Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr., of his seat. But Democrats would probably be able to redraw the lines of the 4th District, a switch district which has often been in Republican hands, so that it would be very difficult for the GOP to take the seat again.

Unequal Representation?

The 1960 census is expected to throw the spotlight on the state legislatures -- not only because they will be called on to redistrict Congressional districts, but also because the census results may reflect inequalities in representation within the legislatures themselves. Many observers feel that a large portion of the state legislatures are "stacked" in favor of rural over urban areas, and that the result is to tighten the control of the historically dominant party -- generally, Republicans in the North, Democrats in the South. It has been charged that the malapportionment of the state legislatures has been reflected in malapportionment of the Congressional districts they write into law. A Congressional Quarterly survey in 1956 concluded that, on the strict basis of population, the cities would have about 14 more seats in the House of Representatives and rural areas, together with small towns, would have about 14 less seats. The study, based on 1950 census figures, found that the average metropolitan Congressional district was one-fifth larger than the average rural district. (1956 Weekly Report p. 360)

The 1960 census figures are expected to show a continued movement of population to urban areas, magnifying present malapportionment. Underrepresented urban areas are sure to argue that state legislatures, still weighted in favor of rural areas and willing to discriminate against the cities, will not be responsive to growing urban needs in such fields as education, health, welfare and bond authority. Many urban spokesmen say their only alternative is to turn to the Federal Government for aid. But they claim that the Congress, whose Members also represent districts weighted toward rural interests, is likewise often insensitive to urban demands. Big city leaders are frustrated because the only bodies with power to redistrict Congressional lines, so that the urban areas may be better represented, are the very state legislatures which they charge are dominated by rural interests.

Rural forces are expected to fight hard against any cut in their representation, either in the state legislatures or on Congressional delegations. In regard to the legislatures, they point out that the geographic, economic and social unity of a district may be more important than an artificial division based on population alone. Rural spokesmen often support the "federal plan" for state legislatures, under which one house is apportioned by population and the other on a geographic basis. The federal plan has now been accepted in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois and Michigan. (See Editorial Research Reports, Unequal Representation, Vol. II, 1958, p. 815)

Proposals For Reform

Various proposals have been made in Congress to minimize both malapportionment and gerrymandering. The House Judiciary Committee March 29 began consideration of HR 73, an anti-malapportionment and anti-gerrymander measure introduced by Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and approved March 23 by Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2. The bill would: forbid election of Representatives-at-large, unless a state is entitled to only one Congressman; forbid any Congressional district's varying more than 20 percent from the average per district population of the state; require each district established in the future to "be composed of contiguous territory, in as compact a form as practicable"; and allow any citizen of a state to sue in federal district court for judicial enforcement of these standards. The Celler bill is given little chance of passage by Congress, even if it

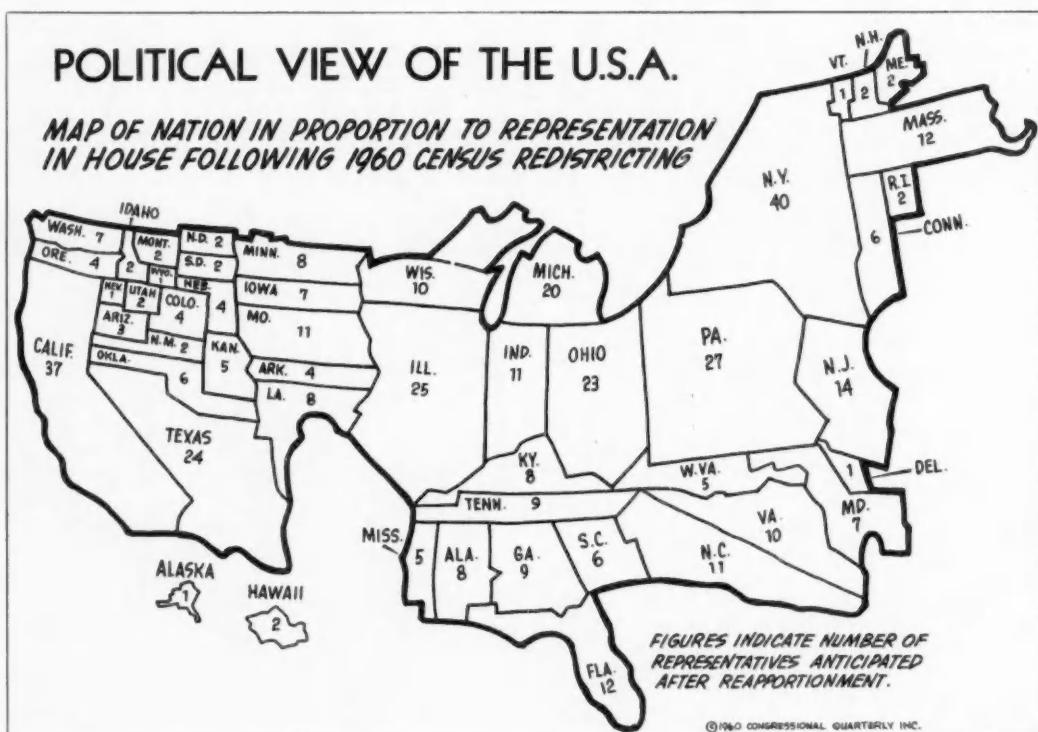
should be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee. (1959 Weekly Report p. 900)

Many observers have concluded that the courts appear to be the only agency capable of acting to reduce malapportionment of Congressional districts. But the courts have been most reluctant to consider the political problems involved in redistricting. The leading U.S. Supreme Court decision on legislative apportionment, *Colegrove v. Green*, handed down in 1946, was decided by a split court, 4-3. The suit had attacked as unconstitutional gross disparities in Illinois' Congressional districts. In dismissing the suit Justice Felix Frankfurter said the issue was "of a peculiarly political nature and therefore not meet for judicial determination."

Definitions

Gerrymander -- Excessive manipulation of the shape of a legislative district to suit the partisan interests of a political party. The gerrymander is named after Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts in 1812 when the legislature created a Congressional district with a peculiarly contorted shape.

Malapportionment -- Creating legislative districts of unequal population with the purpose of increasing the legislative representation of one political party or area more than its proportionate share of the vote.



N.C. PRIMARY OUTLOOK

North Carolina holds its gubernatorial, Senatorial and Congressional primary May 28. There will be a runoff primary June 25 for offices in which no candidate receives a majority in the first primary, and the runnerup demands a runoff.

Governorship -- Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) is barred by law from seeking reelection. Ex-state senator Terry Sanford of Fayetteville, campaign manager for the late Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D 1954-58), is considered the front-runner for nomination in a field of four Democratic candidates. But he faces strong opposition from Attorney General Malcolm Seawell of Raleigh; Democratic National Committeeman John Larkins of Trenton; and I. Beverly Lake of Wake Forest, former assistant state attorney general and professor of law. It is believed that a runoff election will be necessary.

Unopposed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination is Robert L. Gavin of Sanford.

Senate -- Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D) is the favorite in a field of four candidates. His most serious opposition comes from Speaker of the House Addison Hewlett of Wilmington, who has been waging a vigorous campaign. Other candidates, who are given little chance, are Robert W. Gregory of Greensboro and Robert M. McIntosh of Charlotte.

Unopposed for the GOP Senate nomination is Kyle Hayes of North Wilkesboro.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES

There are Democratic primary fights for Congressional nominations in the following districts:

1st District -- Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D) is challenged by state representative Walter B. Jones of Farmville, who has been conducting an active campaign. Bonner is favored, however.

3rd District -- Rep. Graham A. Barden (D) is retiring. Favored to win the nomination in a field of five candidates is David N. Henderson of Wallace, former assistant general counsel of the House Education and Labor Committee, county judge and county solicitor. He faces important opposition from Robert L. Stallings and James Oscar Simpkins, both of New Bern. A runoff may be necessary.

5th District -- Rep. Ralph J. Scott (D) is favored to win renomination over two opponents.

6th District -- Rep. Carl T. Durham (D) is retiring. William H. Murdock of Durham and Horace R. Kornegay of Greensboro, both superior court solicitors, are in a close race for the Democratic nomination.

9th District -- Rep. Hugh Alexander (D) is favored to win renomination over two opponents.

10th District -- Ex-state representative David Clark of Lincolnton is favored to win the Democratic nomination to oppose the state's sole Republican Representative, Charles Raper Jonas, in the general election.

12th District -- This seat is vacant because of the death Jan. 29 of Rep. David M. Hall (D). Roy A. Taylor of Black Mountain, a lawyer and former state representative, is favored to win the Democratic nomination over two opponents. If no runoff is required, a special election to fill the seat (same candidates as for the full term) will be held concurrent with the runoff primary for other offices June 25. Otherwise the seat will remain vacant until Jan. 3, 1961. Favored to win the Republican nomination in the district is Heinz Rollman, an Austrian who came to the

U.S. after World War II and who owns shoe factories all over the world.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Herbert C. Bonner	Zeno O. Ratcliff
2	*L.H. Fountain	L. Paul Gooding
3	David N. Henderson Robert L. Stallings Jr. James O. Simpkins David J. Rose S.A. Chalk Jr.	Jack D. Brinson
4	*Harold D. Cooley	Elam Reamuel Temple Jr.
5	*Ralph J. Scott Allan D. Ivie Jr. Thomas C. Ealy	Russell F. Biggam
6	William H. Murdock Horace R. Kornegay	Holland L. Robb
7	*Alton Lennon	Joel C. Clifton
8	*A. Paul Kitchin	A.M. Snipes
9	*Hugh Alexander Bedford W. Black Worth B. Folger	W.S. Bogle
10	David Clark Phillip N. Alexander	*Charles Raper Jonas
11	*Basil L. Whitener	Kelly Dixon
12	Roy A. Taylor T.D. Bryson Jr. Shelby E. Horton Jr.	Heinz Rollman Jack F. Shuler

*Incumbent

DEMOCRATIC RACE

● SYMINGTON -- Former President Harry S. Truman May 13 endorsed Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) for the Presidency, calling him "the best qualified man in the picture today". Truman said that despite the victory of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) in the May 10 West Virginia primary, "I don't think anybody has a stranglehold on the nomination."

Symington May 13 said Kennedy was in the lead "at this time" but said, "I intend to campaign all over the country to persuade delegates to support my candidacy. The convention is still two months off."

● HUMPHREY -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who May 11 withdrew from the Democratic Presidential race, May 17 said he did not expect to announce his choice for the nomination for some time. (Weekly Report p. 839)

● STEVENSON -- Adlai E. Stevenson May 15 said he would not yet back any candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Stevenson-for-President club of New York May 15 reported that over the May 14-15 weekend 22,000 people signed Stevenson-for-President petitions. They said this was 4,000 more than on the previous weekend.

● KENNEDY -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) May 14 renewed his statements against Presidential aspirants who have not entered Presidential primaries. He said, "If the Democrats nominate someone who hasn't been willing to run in the primaries, Nixon will be able to say 'I ran and won the support of the people in my party but the Democratic candidate was handpicked by the political leaders'." Kennedy made exception for Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), who is widely regarded as a candidate, though unannounced. "As the Senate Majority Leader he has valid reasons for not running," Kennedy said.

Kennedy May 12 met with New York political leaders and was reported to have the bulk of that convention delegation in his camp.

MARYLAND PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) won the May 17 Maryland Presidential preference primary by a wide margin. Unofficial returns from 1,353 of 1,356 precincts showed:

Kennedy	200,252	70.1%
Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.)	49,225	17.2
Lar Daly	7,407	2.6
Andrew J. Easter	3,853	1.3
For uninstructed delegation	25,071	8.8

Kennedy, who campaigned actively in the state, is assured of Maryland's 24 votes on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention. (Weekly Report p. 790)

Commenting on the results, Kennedy said, "In six primaries we have broken the Democratic record. The strong endorsement of Maryland will have great significance to the delegates at the Los Angeles convention." Morse said he had never expected to win, but hoped that "the seeds of liberalism which we sowed in the political soil of Maryland will take root" and undermine "the reactionary policies of the Democratic organization in Maryland."

Only 33 percent of the state's 866,878 registered Democrats voted in the primary. No Presidential candidates filed in the Republican primary.

CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES

All incumbent Democratic Congressmen won renomination, despite strong challenges in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th Districts. Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D) defeated his principal challenger in the 3rd District, Joseph A. Bertorelli, 21,262 to 15,243 votes. Rep. George H. Fallon (D) defeated Francis X. Dippel in the 4th District, 17,944 to 11,740 votes. In the 5th District, Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D) received 35,501 votes to 17,373 for his closest opponent, Walter L. Green. Lankford will oppose Republican Carlyle J. Lancaster in November. In the 7th District, Rep. Samuel N. Friedel (D) defeated Herbert R. O'Connor Jr. by a margin of 32,012 to 20,442 votes.

Ex-Rep. Edward T. Miller (R 1947-59) won an easy primary victory in the 1st District to oppose Rep. Thomas F. Johnson (D), who defeated him in 1958. In the 6th District, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R) defeated three opponents to win the right to oppose Rep. John R. Foley (D) in the general election.

The Congressional winners, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1 *Thomas F. Johnson		Edward T. Miller
2 *Daniel B. Brewster		Fife Symington
3 *Edward A. Garmatz		Robert J. Gerstung
4 *George H. Fallon		Melvin R. Kenney
5 *Richard E. Lankford		Carlyle J. Lancaster
6 *John R. Foley		Charles McC. Mathias Jr.
7 *Samuel N. Friedel		David M. Blum

*Incumbent
†Former Congressman

REPUBLICAN RACE

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) May 14, in a letter to Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton rejected a Morton suggestion that he become either the keynote speaker and temporary chairman, or the permanent chairman at the Republican National Convention. Rockefeller also said he had decided not to attend the convention "in any capacity" in order to quiet the "persistent" voices proposing he "would or...should accept a Vice Presidential nomination." He said his name continued to be mentioned for the Vice Presidential slot in spite of his own emphatic statements of his non-availability

for the office. "Frankly, I could not justify leaving the governorship of the state of New York to become the Vice President," he said.

Rockefeller said his decision reflected both personal conviction and concern for party welfare. The convention should not waste time considering a candidate not available, he said. "As for the party, it should obviously enter the election campaign with a Vice Presidential nominee who -- no less than the Presidential candidate -- clearly is the first choice of the party among the many able leaders who are available." He said as Governor of New York he would continue to work "with all my energy and devotion" for the future of the Republican party. (Weekly Report p. 37)

Vice President Richard M. Nixon May 15 said Rockefeller's decision "should be respected and...is consistent with his attitude, since he has made it clear that he does not want to be considered for Vice President."

New York Republican state chairman L. Judson Morhouse May 15 said Rockefeller "had no other way to remove himself -- conclusively -- from a situation that, ultimately, could only be embarrassing to him, confusing to the convention and damaging to the party." Morhouse said Rockefeller "should not be ruled out of consideration for the Presidency." He said the GOP is in "serious danger of losing not only the Presidency but also the state legislature and many of our local offices" unless its national ticket "is headed by a candidate capable of the appeal that thrusts across and beyond Republican party lines.... The place for that broad appeal, however, is at the head of the ticket. Its absence there cannot find or claim compensation elsewhere." Morhouse said he would ask the New York delegation to go to the convention uncommitted.

Nixon May 13 reportedly said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) would be his Democratic Presidential opponent and that the main difference between them, and hence the main issue in the campaign, would be the extent of federal intervention in the economic sphere.

Nixon's office May 14 said his "bandwagon is rolling and rolling hard at the grass roots level." The office released statistics from eight primaries claiming that Nixon had received over a million votes more than Kennedy, that the Vice President had run "far ahead" of most Republican candidates and that he had showed strength in farm areas.

LOUISIANA INAUGURATION

Jimmie H. Davis (D) May 10 took the oath as Governor of Louisiana, succeeding Gov. Earl K. Long (D 1948-52, 1956-60). Davis said he would do his best to prevent integration "without violence". Davis was elected for a four-year term, after which he cannot succeed himself. Davis was governor previously, 1944-48 (Weekly Report p. 685)

ALABAMA RUNOFF

Final unofficial returns for the May 3 Alabama Democratic primary showed that only one candidate got enough votes to win designation as a Democratic nominee for the post of state Presidential elector. Democratic nominees for the remaining 10 elector posts will be chosen in a May 31 runoff. Earlier returns had indicated two other candidates, both members of the "Independent" or "free" electors group, had also won designation, but this was proved untrue in the final returns. The single person nominated as elector May 3 was a member of the independent bloc, which ran a full slate in opposition to the Democratic "loyalist" faction.

SUMMIT AND POLITICS

The U-2 incident and summit conference (see p. 877) brought the following statements from party leaders:

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton May 12 said, "The American people should feel more secure now that they understand the scope of the intelligence activities being carried out by the United States.... The aircraft surveillance program is part of our unremitting effort to assure no more Pearl Harbors.... I believe that the incident will serve to strengthen the hand of President Eisenhower at the summit meeting. Prior to this incident, Khrushchev may have felt that he held more cards in a mistaken assumption that we were not totally informed on military developments in the Soviet Union."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) May 16 said, "The U-2 incident was extremely unfortunate. But the Russian attitude also demonstrates that military equality is essential for successful negotiation. Mr. Khrushchev's attitude suggests he does not believe this equality exists. On one point Mr. Khrushchev should be absolutely certain. He cannot divide America on partisan lines in matters affecting the security of the United States." Kennedy May 11 had said the resumption of nuclear testing might endanger chances for success at the summit meeting. On May 17 he criticized the handling of the U-2 incident and said, "You can't have lived in this country during the last week without realizing it is time for a change; you can't be a citizen without realizing that the Republican claims of peace and prosperity are blowing up in smoke."

Adlai E. Stevenson May 12 said, "Our Government has blundered and admitted it. The blunder has made the President's task at the summit meeting more difficult. Changes must and will be made. But this is no time for partisan censure. The summit is too fateful for any American to risk making the President's task even more difficult."

Former President Harry S. Truman May 11 said, "I'm sorry as I can be that (the U-2 incident) happened. I feel that the integrity of the United States is one of its greatest assets. When we tarnish that, we've made a mistake."

Kennedy's Age

On May 29 Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) will be 43 years old. In light of the discussion of his youth during his campaign for the Presidency, these facts may be of interest: Ulysses S. Grant (1868) and Theodore Roosevelt (1944) were the youngest successful candidates for the Presidency. Both were 46. Roosevelt, who as Vice President succeeded the assassinated William McKinley, ran as an incumbent. Since the formation of Presidential-Vice Presidential tickets in 1804, six men 43 years of age or younger have run unsuccessfully for the Presidency on major tickets: De Witt Clinton, 43 in 1812; John C. Fremont, 43 in 1856; John C. Breckinridge, 40 in 1860; George B. McClellan, 38 in 1864; William Jennings Bryan, 36 in 1896 and 40 in 1900; and Thomas E. Dewey, 42 in 1944. (See supplement to March 18 Weekly Report, "Historical Review of Presidential Candidates".)

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) May 14 said of the U-2 flight that "there is no justification for getting military intelligence through aggression."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon May 15 said some good had come from the U-2 incident: "You realize that this flight clearly demonstrates the feasibility of the open skies proposal of the President." Nixon defended the flights over Russia; to criticisms of the timing of the flights, just before the summit meeting, he said, "There is never a right time to make one of these flights, if you're going to be caught." Nixon May 17 said the President had planned to tell Khrushchev at the summit that he would give all U.S. U-2 planes and other espionage equipment to the United Nations for a UN surveillance force.

DEMOCRATIC TELEGRAM

Stevenson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, May 17 sent a telegram to President Eisenhower in Paris saying: "As leaders of the Democratic party of the United States, we earnestly urge you to convey to Premier Khrushchev the views of the opposition party in your country that he reconsider his suggestion for postponement of the summit conference until after the national elections in this country."

"We feel that total failure of the conference and increasing mistrust on both sides will be serious and deeply disturbing to the whole world."

"All of the American people earnestly desire peace, an end to the arms race and ever-better relations between our countries. We ask you as the leader of this Nation to see that these views are conveyed to Mr. Khrushchev."

Political Briefs

NEW YORK TRIALS

Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan May 10 postponed a hearing for a judgment of acquittal in the income tax trial of Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) until May 23. Powell's lawyer requested the postponement because of his own back injury. Powell's trial had ended in a hung jury April 22. (Weekly Report p. 720)

The scheduled May 17 trial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack (D) on charges of violating the city charter and conspiring to obstruct justice was tentatively postponed until June 8, pending a decision by the Court of Appeals on the validity of the four-count indictment. (Weekly Report p. 722)

ADA MEETING

The Americans for Democratic Action annual convention met in Washington, D.C., May 6-8. A political policy commission report said ADA did not endorse any individual for the Democratic Presidential nomination but opposed Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Presidency and took "pride in the candidacy of our great friend and founder, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey." Samuel H. Beer was reelected as national chairman.

REP. MITCHELL HITS "HYPOCRISY" IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

Earlier this year (Weekly Report p. 475, March 25) Congressional Quarterly published the partial text of a speech by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) criticizing the national Democratic leadership for "using my section as a whipping boy" and permitting what Whitten described as the encroachment of the federal power on states' rights and the regional interests of the South. A view directly contrary to Whitten's was expressed May 7 by another Southern Member of Congress, Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D Ga.), in a speech prepared for delivery to the 7th Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee at Rome, Ga. Excerpts from Mitchell's speech, which was inserted in the Congressional Record May 12 by Rep. Robert N.C. Nix (D Pa.), are reproduced below:

....In America we have by our own free choice elected to operate under what is known as the two-party system. Every Member of the U.S. Congress is sent to that body under the label of Democrat or Republican. Is party affiliation important? To this I think we all would answer "yes" simply because at the state and national level it is imperative to have party affiliation in order to be elected.

But the prime question is this: why is party affiliation important? There are many, many answers to this but most fundamental and most important is the fact that only by men and women of kindred thought joining together in a political organization can there be the unification and strength essential to the presentation and implementation of an effective course of governmental action. This is, of course, the legislative program and the platform which a party adopts and which it believes to be in the best interest of the Nation. Therefore, we who have voluntarily cast our lot with the Democratic party have thereby manifested our general -- not specific -- but our general approval of the political philosophy of the Democratic party of the United States.

It is essential that if the course which our party has chartered for our country is to be effective that it have the support not only of you and me as officials of the party but the rank and file membership as well. Only in this way can the visions which emanate from collective thought become realities through legislative and executive action. The things I have said about the system of party are basic and require no further amplification, but it does emphasize that when any candidate seeks to run as a nominee of his party he thereby signifies that that particular party's ideas and goals most closely approximate his own.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES DENIGRATED

This being so, it is a source of amazement that we constantly return to office as Democrats, elected officials who have established the practice of berating our party, its leadership and its principles. It is absolutely astounding that we permit these men and women to bear the Democratic badge when they at every opportunity, through voice and vote, join with the opposition party. I can say this because I believe in the Democratic party.

I can say this because I have not and will never be a part of the sham and hypocrisy that permeates the ranks of the Democratic party in the South. And when I say this I am talking about political leadership both state and national throughout the South. May the day be forthcoming, and I say to you with the strongest conviction of which I am capable that this day will be forthcoming, when we Democrats will nominate and elect Democrats and will send scrambling those who use our party only as an expedient avenue to public office.

These wonderful three years that I have been permitted to represent you in the national Congress have taught me many things, and among the foremost is that the false, self-styled Democrats from the Southland do more harm to our region than any group of northern Democrats and Republicans could ever do. This small group of men and women, and thankfully it is small and will continue to grow smaller, is one of the major obstacles in the path toward unprecedented economic growth, development, and prosperity in our region.

These are the people who through their hue and cry have with a great deal of success instilled in the minds of Georgians and other Southerners the false belief that the remainder of the Nation literally hates us. These are the ones who constantly cry out that

Northerners seek to crucify us, to insult us, to make whipping boys of us. I have traveled throughout our great Nation and I have never found this to be so. I have many friends in the Congress from all over the United States and I know that not to be their sentiment but that on the contrary the prevailing sentiment is that the South is a part of the United States just as is the West, North, and East, and that our Nation is no stronger than its weakest section.

These political leaders who deem themselves the preservers of our way of life might well be called the destroyers of our future. These people through their negative approach and with the help of a substantial portion of the Southern press have sought to convey the impression that we in the South are the last bastion of freedom in our great republic. This we know to be untrue. These same thought molders have developed the negative and defeatist attitude that the remainder of the Nation stands aligned against the future growth and progress of the South. This we know to be untrue. Our fellow Americans regardless of where they come from stand ready to join with us for our mutual benefit if we would only let them. But the attitude of many of our political leaders closes the door to this prospect. They say we are suspicious of you, we don't trust you, and we will not cooperate with you. This pessimistic attitude has caused us suffering in many ways.

SOUTHERN INFLUENCE DECLINING

Each year the influence of the South in Washington is being lessened. Southern opposition to the genuine needs of our metropolitan areas has lost support for the farm programs that are so vital to our economy. This same untenable attitude has led all public education in our state to the very brink of destruction.

It warns of federal domination, it shouts federal encroachment and control, it says on the one hand, "stay away Federal Government and let us operate our schools as we see fit", and then on the other hand it says to you and to me in the local school district that you cannot have the freedom of choice to determine locally what you desire done with your schools.

This same leadership screams to the heavens shouting "states rights" when the Congress enacts legislation to insure the right of vote to every qualified American regardless of where he may live and at the same time is responsible for legislation that takes away from you the right to vote for the Democratic nominee for President. How many of you realize this?

How many of you recognize the fact that when we go to the polls in November of this year to elect the President of the United States that here in the state of Georgia if you desire to vote for the Democratic nominee you will have no opportunity to do so?

Our only opportunity will be to vote for a slate of unpledged electors who can cast the electoral vote of our state for whom-ever they may choose without your and my concurrence, advice, or instruction. The same leadership that says there is no need for more legislation to insure the privilege of vote in Georgia is the very same leadership that is responsible for taking away from us the cherished right to cast our ballot for the specific Democrat we would like elevated to the Presidency.

TOO MUCH TRADITION

Tradition is fine. No one is more proud of his heritage than I. No one loves Georgia and the Southland any more than I but I am afraid that by and large our leadership has been guilty of too much tradition and not enough vision. This is the age of rockets and nuclear power. What is our past we will continue to revere and will continue to be enriched by it, but we must come of age politically. We must elect men to office who have a full consciousness of America's great reservoir of progress that is waiting to be tapped. While we should continue to treasure the past and gain experience from it, we should no longer live in it. We must have leaders who are living in the present and are looking to the tomorrow....



GRASS-ROOTS DRIVE PUSHES SEATON FOR VICE PRESIDENT

A grass-roots drive has begun in the Midwest to win the GOP Vice Presidential nomination for Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

It was kicked off on Feb. 1 when Arthur J. Weaver, Lincoln insurance counselor, prominent Nebraska Republican and brother of Rep. Phil Weaver (R Neb.), wrote 300 letters to top Republicans in all 50 states and to GOP Members of Congress from the farm belt. Weaver said in his letter:

"The farm problem is paramount in the Midwest states. By tradition the Republican party has looked to the Midwest as one of its areas of great strength. Our voting record in the farm states in recent years justifies our concern. The reclamation issues are politically sensitive because of extreme divergent viewpoints."

"In my opinion the qualifications of Fred A. Seaton for Vice President are most appropriate because of his relation to the above-mentioned 'trouble-spots.' In discharging our responsibilities, it seems only proper that we provide Vice President Nixon with the benefit of our personal attitudes concerning qualified Republicans who have distinguished and proved themselves for his consideration in due time." As of March 11, Weaver had received 104 replies from all over the Nation, a number of them favorably disposed toward Seaton.

The Nebraska Young Republican Executive Committee Feb. 28 passed a resolution favoring a Nixon-Seaton 1960 GOP ticket. The Nebraska Young Republicans, in tipping their hat to two former Young Republicans, said Nixon and Seaton had the experience and ability necessary to hold the two top posts in the land. A group of University of Nebraska students March 3 organized a Nixon-Seaton Club and currently are trying to organize similar clubs in other colleges.

Convention Endorsements

The Nebraska Republican state convention March 28, in the presence of its keynoter, Vice President Nixon, passed a resolution endorsing Seaton as "the Vice Presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1960". The resolution stated that Seaton had "distinguished himself as an outstanding Nebraskan while serving with an outstanding Republican Administration" and had proved "himself invaluable to the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration". The state convention acted after all but one of the Nebraska candidates for delegate to the 1960 Republican National Convention had announced their support for Seaton for the Vice Presidential spot.

After he keynoted their state convention, the North Dakota Republicans March 30 endorsed Seaton as "the 1960 GOP Vice Presidential candidate" and requested Nixon "to give careful consideration to the advantages of selecting Fred A. Seaton as his choice for Vice President". The North Dakota resolution cited as Seaton's qualifications: his "knowledge and interest in reclamation and agricultural progress"; his experience as a businessman, state senator in Nebraska, U.S. Senator,

Assistant Secretary of Defense, Deputy Assistant to the President and Secretary of Interior; and his "close association in public life with Vice President Nixon, with whom he shares a common political philosophy. This would provide a united and forceful team approach in winning the election."

Chairman Emery W. Graunke of the Nevada Republican State Central Committee March 22 said he was "very much interested" in Seaton for Vice President. "I feel that the state of Nevada would support him in a Vice Presidential race," Graunke stated. Seaton was scheduled to keynote the Nevada state convention May 6.

Among the Members of Congress on record as favoring Seaton for Vice President are Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) and Gordon Allott (R Colo.), and Reps. Phil Weaver (R Neb.) and William H. Avery (R Kan.). Avery April 1 said he anticipated the "grass-roots" drive for Seaton for Vice President would spread to Kansas "within the next 60 days", although the Kansas GOP convention failed to endorse him specifically on April 23. Mundt March 28 said he anticipated that the South Dakota delegation would favor Seaton for the second place on the 1960 GOP Presidential ticket.

"Not a Candidate"

Asked by Congressional Quarterly about this activity, Seaton said April 13: "I am not a candidate. I have no stars in my eyes, and I can't imagine the Vice Presidency coming to me. I haven't gone out to seek a delegate. As you know, the Vice Presidential nomination depends on the Presidential nominee."

Asked if he was interested in the second place on the 1960 party ticket, Seaton replied, "I can't imagine that any American would say that he would not be interested in the Vice Presidency. It is a great honor."

Seaton's aides told CQ that Seaton has instructed them not to lend encouragement to anyone who has written asking his consent to begin a drive or to encourage a drive for him for the GOP Vice Presidential nomination.

One long-time Seaton aide told CQ: "He would not try to shape the decision. He doesn't have the bug to run for public office and he is not driving toward a fixed goal. His philosophy is to do the best he can from day to day, to build a solid record of accomplishment, to make his record as bullet-proof as possible and to be ready for what comes. It is not the destiny of the man to disappear."

Two months earlier, Seaton turned down a request of prominent Nebraska Republicans urging him to run for Governor of Nebraska. He did not seek election in 1952 to the Senate seat which he held by appointment. Seaton's classic reply to questions about his future is that he wants to go home to Hastings, Neb., rest awhile, spend more time with his wife and four adopted children, and resume work in his publishing business. "I never got Potomac fever. Neither did Mrs. Seaton, and that's important," he told CQ.

Importance of Midwest

Most Seaton supporters agree with the position stated by Weaver: the Republicans must win the Midwestern farm states to retain the White House in 1960. Mundt told CQ that the GOP goal is not only to win the Presidency, but also to retain sufficient GOP strength in the Senate to prevent it from being able to override the veto of a Republican President and to gain control of the House.

The erosion of Republican strength in the Midwest has been considerable in recent years. There are now only nine so-called safe Republican House seats left in the Midwest. Such traditionally Republican states as the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa now have split House delegations. Only two of the 10 Missouri Basin states -- Montana and North Dakota -- still have Republican Governors. Republicans are seeking to retain Senate seats in six of the 10 Missouri Basin states -- Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota, and there are Senate races in three others -- Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming. There are also Senate contests in Illinois and Michigan. "The Republicans must win back the bulk of the Missouri Basin states and the Midwest" to retain the White House and win control of the House in 1960, Curtis told CQ March 22. Mundt and Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) agreed.

Importance of Farm Issue

Most of the GOP Members of Congress backing Seaton for Vice President believe the farm issue will be the top domestic issue in the fall campaign. Young, who opposed the confirmation of Ezra Taft Benson as Secretary of Agriculture, has been in the forefront among Members of Congress in saying that Republican problems in the Midwest in recent years stem from dissatisfaction with the present farm program, farmers' disenchantment with Benson, and a deep-seated uncertainty as to whether the Administration farm proposals would meet their needs.

Nixon appears to share this view. He told the Nebraska Republicans March 28 that agriculture had been "the area of greatest disappointment to the Eisenhower Administration". Mundt has been actively promoting the idea that Nixon will come up with a new farm program. Mundt told CQ that he expected Nixon to do so directly after the Republican National Convention.

If Seaton were on the GOP ticket, Mundt stated, "Nixon would have a Vice Presidential running mate who understands the farm problem." Mundt said that a Vice Presidential nominee with the Midwest background of Seaton would help the Presidential nominee "color the campaign", and would stress the all-important farm issue in the Midwest and what the new Republican Administration intended to do about it. Both Mundt and Curtis are up for reelection in 1960. They want to avoid a repetition of 1948, when the GOP ticket headed by Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.) virtually ignored the farm issue and lost the Midwest.

Seaton's Farm Background

Seaton has had considerable farm experience. He has lived around farmers all his life. He is an alumnus of Kansas State University (formerly Kansas A & M) at Manhattan, Kan. He and his brother Richard have owned several farms together in the past. Seaton himself now

owns an 80-acre irrigated farm near Hastings, Neb., where he feeds cattle to market. He is president of Western Farm Life Publishing Co. in Denver, which publishes Western Farm Life magazine, with a circulation through the Western part of the country. He helped organize watershed districts in the Midwest during the 1930s.

When he served as administrative assistant and deputy assistant to the President at the White House in 1955-56, Seaton handled farm matters. He had a hand in the 1956 Presidential veto of a Democratic-sponsored bill to return to 90 percent price supports and provide for use of a dual parity formula. A subsequent House vote sustained the veto. (1956 Almanac p. 375)

During the time that Seaton was at the White House handling farm problems, Mundt said, relations improved between the Agriculture Department and Capitol Hill. Seaton is credited with understanding the complexities of farm operations on the one hand and the political complexities of the problem on the other. "Seaton is one of the few Cabinet officials who is a political asset in my area," Young told CQ on April 7. Seaton has promised to campaign for the GOP in the North Dakota special Senate election June 28.

But what ideas Seaton has about farm problems and programs he is keeping to himself. Asked about them, Seaton told CQ, "No one picked me to be Secretary of Agriculture. I am a member of a ball club, and I am staying out of the other man's field." He said that most men claimed to be experts "on politics, farming and women."

Seaton's Assets

Seaton is one of the most sought-after speakers in the Cabinet. The speakers bureau of the Republican National Committee said Seaton, instead of Benson, is often requested as a speaker in the Midwest. Seaton currently has speaking dates scheduled four months in advance. Of these speeches, about one-third deal with his work as Secretary of Interior, one-third are political and the remaining third are general, such as commencement addresses or press conventions.

Seaton has campaigned for the GOP for nearly 30 years. He is generally regarded as a crack political campaigner. Mundt describes him as "highly effective and highly articulate". Rep. Weaver rated Seaton as a top-flight campaigner because "he is a regular guy. He has never lost the common touch." Young said of Seaton, "He speaks our language." Seaton probably knows as many party officials throughout the country as any other Cabinet official -- perhaps more.

Seaton deplores mudslinging. "I've never been able to condemn Democrats in toto," he said before hitting the campaign trail in 1956. "There's plenty of room for both parties in this country."

CQ found the phrase most often used to describe Seaton was, "He has political savvy". Former GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said: Seaton's a damn smart politician."

He is clearly "boss" of his Department. Curtis told CQ that he believed Seaton "has the best public relations sense in the Cabinet." A successful small-town publisher, Seaton is open in his dealings with the press.

Like President Eisenhower, he believes in "the team" concept of government operations. He said that he could not travel as much as he does if he did not have

confidence in his top staffers at the Interior Department headed by Under Secretary Elmer F. Bennett. "Seaton is a magnificent team player. He is a loyal and dedicated member of Ike's team," even after getting whipped on budget requests, an aide told CQ.

Seaton's Liabilities

Seaton has some serious liabilities as a potential nominee to second place on the GOP ticket. The first is that he is from a small state, Nebraska, with only six electoral votes. Although his reputation is well and favorably established in the High Plains, Midwestern states and throughout the West, he does not have apparent "grass-roots" support in any large state. Most of his ardent supporters question whether the Republicans would put together a 1960 Presidential ticket on which both nominees come from west of the Mississippi River.

Although such conservative Republicans as Mundt and Curtis regard Seaton as a "middle-of-the-road" Republican (and he so regards himself), Seaton is regarded as too liberal by some members of the conservative wing of the Republican party.

As Secretary of Interior, Seaton has incurred the wrath of a number of leaders of the oil industry because of his reorganization of the National Petroleum Council and because of his administration of the mandatory oil import program; many oil importers are dissatisfied with their quotas. The coal industry is also showing rising dissatisfaction with the program. Leaders of the petroleum industry are often important GOP campaign contributors. Seaton brushes aside this criticism. "My job is to carry out that law, and that I propose to do," he told CQ.

Seaton has no war service record because of a bad back, which he hurt while playing football in high school. He had an operation on his back three years ago, when it was discovered that he had broken it more than 30 years ago, and the break had healed improperly. Two discs were partially removed from his spine. He told CQ that a recent checkup revealed that his health "is as sound as a dollar used to be." But many of his friends and some of his aides say that he tries to carry too big a load, that he travels too much, and that he is prone to colds and infection, due to physical exhaustion. Seaton denies that he works too hard.

The 1958 Alaska campaign somewhat tarnished Seaton's reputation as a campaigner. He and other top Interior officials helped shape the GOP ticket in Alaska and campaigned long and hard for the GOP ticket in the new 49th state. It was snowed under. One Republican familiar with the Alaska campaign said that the Alaska setback was due, in part, to the fact that Alaskans had an accumulation of 90 years of gripes against the Secretary of Interior -- any Secretary of Interior -- and they did not want advice from him on how to cast their votes as citizens of a new state. Seaton said that the Republicans did not bring home the bacon "in the south 48" states in 1958, "and the tide against us had set in" by the time the Alaska election was held three weeks after the general election of November 1958.

Seaton's Background

Seaton once told an interviewer, "I've hauled a lot of water and put up a lot of hay in the departments around town." Since 1951 he has served in the Senate, in the Defense Department, at the White House and as Secretary

of Interior. He has the reputation of being the Eisenhower Administration's top Cabinet "trouble shooter". He is one of the small group that worked closely with Mr. Eisenhower in the 1952 campaign and has remained in the White House "inner circle". During this period he has developed a good working relationship with Vice President Nixon.

Fred Andrew Seaton was born Dec. 11, 1909, in Washington, D.C., when his father, Fay Noble Seaton, was secretary to the late Sen. Joseph L. Bristow (R Kan.). It is part of the Seaton family legend that Seaton's father was instrumental in helping a young lad from Abilene, Kan., named Dwight David Eisenhower get an appointment from Bristow to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Seaton grew up in Manhattan, Kan., and attended Kansas State from 1927-31.

He did not finish college because he married Gladys Hope Dowd of Liberal, Kan., while in college and because he got hit on the head with a sack of nails in a college play and suffered a fractured skull.

Before he settled down in the newspaper business, Seaton was a sports announcer, an instructor in public speaking and a Little Theater manager. He and his brother Richard joined their father, now dead, in building up a chain of news outlets known as the Seaton Publishing Co., of which Seaton is now president. It includes eight daily newspapers, two weekly newspapers, three radio stations, one TV station and one farm magazine published in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. Seaton told CQ his publishing company, Government salary and farms are his only sources of income. He owns no stock outside of that of his company, he said.

30 Years in Politics

Seaton has been in politics all his adult life. He became active in the Young Republicans in the early 1930s and served as Kansas Young Republican state chairman from 1934-37. He was active in the 1936 Presidential campaign as a secretary to Gov. Alf Landon (R Kan.), the GOP Presidential nominee. Landon is now a supporter of Seaton for high office. Landon said April 6, "I think he would be an ideal choice for second place" on the 1960 GOP ticket, on the basis of "his ability, his character, his record and his political thinking. But I realize that Mr. Richard Nixon is going to name that nominee."

The Seatons bought the Hastings, Neb., Daily Tribune in 1937, and Fred Seaton went to Hastings to manage it. He has maintained his home in Hastings ever since. Seaton and another Young Republican "comer", Harold E. Stassen, stumped for Wendell Willkie in 1940, and in 1948 Seaton was manager of Stassen's campaign in Nebraska.

In 1944 Seaton was elected to the Nebraska unicameral Legislature, where he served from 1945-49. The Speaker of the Legislature, the veteran state senator Harry Pizer of North Platte, who has served in the unicameral legislature since its inception in 1936, has called Seaton "the best state senator that Nebraska ever had." Seaton broke his legislative lance against an aged Western problem: the diversion of water. He spearheaded a drive to change a state law to permit diversion of the Platte River into the Republican River basin. The bill failed by one vote. He opposed a rural road bill in his second term in the legislature. The two measures plus his campaigning for Stassen resulted in his defeat for a third term in the state legislature in 1948.

Appointed to Senate

Seaton's legislative work impressed former Gov. Val Peterson (R Neb.), and when a vacancy occurred in the U.S. Senate due to the death of the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), Peterson appointed Seaton to fill the seat on Dec. 10, 1951.

Seaton's one-year career in the Senate was marked by a departure from the usual voting pattern of Nebraska Senators. Contrary to Wherry, Seaton said at his first press conference in Washington, Dec. 18, 1951, that he favored foreign aid as morally right and it was wise to aid "free nations everywhere to stop the march of Communism in Europe and the rest of the world".

Seaton voted differently from the state's conservative Senator, the late Hugh Butler (R Neb.), on all but one of six Key Votes, selected by CQ, on which both were recorded in 1952. Both favored a proposal by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) requesting the President to invoke the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike on June 10, 1952; Seaton voted against a resolution disapproving a plan by President Truman to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau; against a motion to recommit an Alaska statehood bill; against a motion to recommit the St. Lawrence Seaway resolution; against a bill confirming and establishing title to tidelands oil in the states; against passage of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill over the President's veto; and against an amendment to reduce flood control appropriations. (1952 Almanac p. 55)

Seaton's 1952 Party Unity Score was 69 percent; Butler's was 90 percent. Seaton's 1952 Bipartisan Support score was 74 percent; Butler's was 86 percent. Seaton's 1952 On-the-Record score was 67 percent; Butler's was 74 percent. (1952 Almanac p. 67, 71, 78)

1952 Campaign

While in Europe with his wife in 1952 to adopt two war orphans, Seaton met General Eisenhower in Paris through a fellow Nebraskan, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther. The interim Nebraska Senator and the then SHAPE commander hit it off at once.

After the bitter Senatorial primary in Nebraska in 1952 in which Seaton supported Peterson in a vain attempt to unseat Butler, Seaton switched his support in May 1952, from Stassen to General Eisenhower for the GOP Presidential nomination. He campaigned for Mr. Eisenhower in the South Dakota primary. He became a member of the pre-convention Eisenhower advisory staff in June 1952.

After Eisenhower's nomination, Seaton headed the team of advance men in the Eisenhower campaign. Seaton is credited with being a key figure on the Eisenhower campaign train when the storm broke in September 1952 over the Nixon expense fund. It was Seaton who gave Nixon the General's first reaction to the fund. Seaton is also credited with having been one of the strongest backers of the proposal that General Eisenhower campaign in the South. General Eisenhower was the first Republican Presidential nominee in modern times to do so. The campaign netted the GOP four Southern states in 1952 and six in 1956.

President Eisenhower named Seaton Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of legislative and public affairs on Sept. 1, 1953. In this post Seaton handled Congressional and press relations for Defense in the famous

Army-McCarthy hearings. Seaton relaxed military censorship during his tour of duty at the Pentagon.

On Feb. 19, 1955, Seaton moved to the White House, where he served first as administrative assistant, later as deputy assistant to the President. While at the White House Seaton handled patronage matters and the problems of many of the administrative agencies, including the Departments of Defense, Agriculture and Interior.

Secretary of Interior

Vice President Nixon told the Nebraska Republican convention on Feb. 28, "When history rates the Cabinet officers, Fred Seaton will be rated as one of the greatest Secretaries of Interior this Nation has ever produced."

Avery told CQ, "Fred Seaton stepped into one of the most controversial Government departments in 1956, and four years later there is virtually no criticism about the Department of Interior."

President Eisenhower appointed Seaton Secretary of Interior on May 28, 1956, at a time when the Department was in turmoil. The conservationists were up in arms over what they called the "giveaway" policies of the departing Secretary, the late Douglas McKay. They claimed McKay had permitted mining on timbered areas, oil leasing on wildlife refuges, and commercialization of national parks and monuments. Also in hot dispute was the Administration's "partnership" power program, which Democrats and public power groups labelled as a "giveaway" of the best dam sites in the country to private power groups and "partitionship" of multiple-purpose projects.

Nearly all rulings that Seaton has made as Secretary have been on the side of conservation as against other competing uses of land.

The Administration partnership power program is still in dispute. Under this program all types of public and private power groups are to be given an opportunity to develop the Nation's power resources. Seaton told CQ that he thought it was "morally wrong" for the Federal Government to preempt all of the power sites in the country. Under partnership, Seaton said, the United States from 1953-59 nearly doubled its installed generating capacity, from 97 million kilowatts to 175 million kilowatts. Under the federal concept espoused by the Roosevelt-Truman Administrations, Seaton stated, the installed capacity increased by only 54,463,000 kilowatts for the 20-year period 1933-52. Nevertheless, in 1958, on the last big "partnership" issue to come before Congress -- the Administration proposal to have the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. build the power features of the Trinity project in California -- the Administration lost.

Seaton is best known nationally in his role as Secretary of Interior for having been the leader in the Administration to secure statehood for Alaska in 1958 and Hawaii in 1959. He is credited with having "sold" Alaska statehood to President Eisenhower.

Although the Administration and Seaton were criticized for attempting to impose a ban on starting new water projects during the past two years -- a ban which Congress twice successfully overturned -- this year they came up with plans for starting new projects and for the second largest reclamation construction program in history. Seaton also has pushed Interior's saline water program, with a big assist from Congress, and has plans for considerable expansion of that program in the near future.

POSTAL LOBBY LEADS FIGHT FOR FEDERAL PAY INCREASES

"Those fellows can't elect me, but, on the other hand, they certainly can defeat me."

This comment was made a few years ago by a veteran Member of the House of Representatives, a committee chairman and a proven vote-getter. He was describing one of the most powerful pressure groups on, or behind, the legislative scene -- the 500,000-member postal lobby.

Spearheaded by the AFL-CIO's Government Employees' Council, the postal unions currently are pushing a bill (HR 9883) that would increase by 9 percent the salaries of about 1.6 million of the 2.5 million persons employed by the Federal Government.

Because HR 9883 would benefit over 1 million other federal workers, non-postal employee organizations are also working for its passage. The main thrust in the lobby

campaign, however, has been provided by the postal unions. (See box)

The postal lobby has an enviable record of getting what it wants and in this election year it wants Congress to pass HR 9883 in the face of strong opposition from the Eisenhower Administration and, if necessary, to override a Presidential veto. A look at the past legislative accomplishments of the postal lobby indicates that Congress might cooperate.

Seven times in the past 15 years postal workers have received pay increases. Although President Eisenhower has vetoed three pay bills since 1953 while approving only two, the postal lobby's strength in Congress has remained high. Twice -- once in 1954 and again in 1957 -- it has been able to muster enough supporters in the House to get action on pay bills through discharge petitions. This is the procedure used to prevent legislative committees from bottling up controversial legislation. A committee is discharged from further consideration of a bill upon the presentation of a petition bearing the signatures of a simple majority of the Members of the House.

Federal Employee Organizations

Following is a list of the major groups lobbying for HR 9883 and their memberships. Included are both postal unions and classified employee organizations. All have registered with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or employ registered lobbyists.

Many of the unions belonging to the AFL-CIO's 24-member Government Employees' Council, such as the International Assn. of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are not listed because only a small part of their memberships are actually engaged in Government work and would not be covered by HR 9883.

Government Employees' Council

National Assn. of Letter Carriers	125,000	
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	94,000	
National Postal Transport Assn.	65,000	
American Federation of Government Employees	80,000	
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	11,000	
National Assn. of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees	11,000	
National Assn. of Special Delivery Messengers	8,000	

Independent Groups

National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	33,000	
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	24,000	
National Federation of Federal Employees	75,000	
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	40,000	
National Assn. of Post Office Maintenance Employees	7,500	

Provisions

The first step in the postal lobby's campaign for HR 9883 was successfully completed May 4 when the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted 16-4 to report the bill to the House. (Weekly Report p. 805) Along with the across-the-board 9 percent pay hike, the Committee bill made permanent a 2.5 percent increase for postal workers that had been included as a temporary provision in pay raise legislation enacted in 1958 (PL 85-426, 462). (1958 Almanac p. 208, 212)

As approved by the House Committee, HR 9883 would raise the Government's payroll by about \$850 million annually. Following is a breakdown of the 1.6 million federal employees that would benefit from the bill and its cost to the Government:

Type of Employment	Number	Cost
Classified (white collar) workers in the Executive Branch	980,000	\$534,610,000
Postal Field Service	535,000	272,300,000
Medical, dental personnel in Veterans Administration	19,300	14,670,000
Foreign Service personnel in State Department	8,100	10,340,000
County employees of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	15,000	7,800,000
Congressional employees	7,500	4,110,000
Judicial employees	5,000	2,476,500
TOTAL	1,569,900	\$846,306,500

Lobby Campaign

The postal unions all have their national headquarters in Washington. They are usually well represented at Congressional hearings by experienced and knowledgeable witnesses. Their long history of dealing with Congress has led to a rapport probably unmatched by any other pressure group. Many Members actually depend on the postal lobbyists for information they say they cannot get from the Post Office Department.

The postal unions early in 1960 decided they would press for federal and postal pay raises during this session of Congress. They were encouraged by the roles played by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in the settlement of the seven-month strike by the United Steelworkers.

A press release issued by the Government Employees' Council Jan. 14 said the GEC would present to Congress a measure calling for a 12-percent pay increase "with fringe benefits that are similar to those recently secured by the Steelworkers (and) negotiated with considerable help" from the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor.

The Council also announced at that time that it would sponsor a national "Legislative Rally and Conference" in Washington during the week of April 4.

The bill embodying the GEC proposals was introduced Jan. 25 by Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), a member of the House Post Office Committee. Subsequently, 84 identical bills were introduced in the House.

As hearings on the Morrison bill began March 15, it was evident that the Administration and the employee organizations were sharply divided over the pay-raise issue. The director of the Budget Bureau, Maurice H. Stans, led off with the assertion that there was "no justification" at this time for a raise for either postal or classified employees. The employee spokesmen countered that the Administration should use "the same yardstick" for federal workers as it did in helping to settle the steel strike.

As the hearings progressed, it became increasingly apparent that the opposing sides would not reach agreement on the need for a pay raise. The employee groups claimed that federal wages had lagged behind rising living costs and behind the advances made by workers performing similar duties in private industry. The Administration called on some of its highest officials to deflate the employees' arguments.

By the time the hearings ended April 29, three Cabinet officials -- Secretaries Ezra Taft Benson (Agriculture), Frederick H. Mueller (Commerce) and Postmaster General Arthur H. Summerfield -- had testified against HR 9883 along with Stans, Chairman Roger W. Jones of the Civil Service Commission and Under Secretary of the Treasury Frederick C. Scribner Jr. Most of the Administration witnesses asked the Committee to delay action on a pay raise bill until the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department had completed a comparison of Government and private industry wage scales.

The employee groups got a boost from an unexpected source when the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ewan Clague, told the Committee April 21 that the pay rates for classified employees had not kept up with increased living costs. The consumer price index since 1939 had risen 113 percent, Clague said, but salaries for employees in Civil Service grade 6 had risen only 107 percent and higher grades by even less.

Throughout the hearings, the postal and employee organizations urged members all over the country to make their views on pay raise legislation known to their Congressmen through letters, telegrams and personal visits, when possible. The GEC rally which was held in Washington April 4, 5 and 6 drew about 4,000 delegates.

The chairman of the Government Employees' Council, William C. Doherty, May 16 said early action by the Rules Committee was of foremost importance.

Doherty, who also is president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers, outlined the GEC's strategy should HR 9883 run into a Presidential veto. He said "operation override" immediately would be put into effect. Postal union members from all over the country would be called back to Washington to concentrate on lining up enough votes to pass HR 9883 over a veto.

Doherty also pointed out that the GEC was urging union members throughout the country to direct their mail to Vice President Nixon in the hope that Nixon would intervene in the pay dispute as he did in the steel strike.

Of the announced and unannounced Presidential hopefuls, Doherty said, Vice President Nixon is the only one in Congress who has not taken a position on the pay raise issue. The others, Democratic Sens. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Wayne Morse (Ore.), all have endorsed the increase. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) also went on record for a general federal pay raise before he withdrew from the Presidential race.

A spokesman for the Vice President May 17 told Congressional Quarterly that Nixon fully supported the Administration's position on the pay raise issue. He said that mail coming into the office from federal employees in favor of HR 9883 was "substantial".

Below is a summary of action taken since 1945 on legislation increasing the pay of postal employees and classified federal employees.

Postal Employees

- 1945 -- Congress passed and President Truman approved a bill providing a flat \$400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis with proportionate increases for hourly rate employees and fourth class postmasters (PL 134, 79th Congress).

- 1946 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a flat \$400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, \$.20 an hour for hourly employees and 20 percent for fourth class postmasters (PL 386, 79th Congress).

- 1948 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a flat \$450 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, \$.25 an hour for hourly employees and 25 percent for fourth class postmasters (PL 900, 80th Congress).

- 1949 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a \$120 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, \$.024 an hour for hourly employees and 5 percent for fourth class postmasters; a \$200-increase was provided for entrance salaries for regular employees, \$100 for temporary employees; also provided that employees who were in grades lower than grade 3 on the effective date of the act should be placed in grade 3 and that all new appointees after the effective date of the act be placed in grade 3; provided three additional longevity grades for certain employees not previously entitled to such compensation (PL 428, 81st Congress).

● 1951 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a \$400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, \$.20 an hour for hourly employees and 20 percent for fourth class postmasters; also eliminated first two salary grades and one or two grade advancements for certain employees (PL 204, 82nd Congress).

● 1954 -- Congress passed and President Eisenhower pocket vetoed a bill providing a 5 percent increase for all postal employees (HR 7774, 83rd Congress).

● 1955 -- Congress passed and the President vetoed a bill providing a 7 percent pay increase and creating an additional salary grade above grade 4 for clerks, carriers and motor vehicle operators (S 1, 84th Congress).

● Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a 6 percent increase for all postal employees and reclassifying certain employees to provide an additional 2 percent increase; also continued carriers, clerks and special delivery messengers in existing salary grades (PL 68, 84th Congress).

● 1957 -- Congress passed and the President vetoed a bill providing a flat \$546 increase for employees paid on annual and hourly bases and a 12 percent increase for fourth class postmasters (HR 2474, 85th Congress).

● 1958 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a 7.5 percent increase for all employees plus a temporary (three years) 2.5 percent increase for grades 1-6 and a 1.5 percent increase for grade 7 (PL 426, 85th Congress). The 2.5 percent temporary increase was later extended to all grades by PL 462, 85th Congress.

Classified Employees

● 1945 -- Congress passed and President Truman signed a bill providing pay increases of 20 percent on first \$1,200, 10 percent on the \$3,400 and 5 percent on the remainder; average increase -- 15.9 percent (PL 106, 79th Congress).

● 1946 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing increases of 14 percent or \$250, whichever was greater, with a \$10,000 ceiling (PL 390, 79th Congress).

● 1948 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing across-the-board increases of \$330; average increase -- 11 percent (PL 900, 80th Congress).

● Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing increases averaging \$140 per year or 4.1 percent (PL 429, 81st Congress).

● 1951 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing an increase of 10 percent with minimum increase of \$300 and maximum of \$800 (PL 201, 82nd Congress).

● 1954 -- Congress passed and President Eisenhower signed a bill providing longevity increases in grades 11-15 of the General Schedule (PL 763, 83rd Congress).

● 1955 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing an increase of 7.5 percent (PL 94, 84th Congress).

● 1957 -- Congress passed and the President pocket vetoed a bill providing an 11 percent increase for classified employees and employees in the legislative and judicial branches (HR 2462, 85th Congress).

● 1958 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a 10 percent increase, creating 292 new supergrade positions and extending temporary cost of living raises to postal employees not covered in PL 426 (PL 462, 85th Congress).

Postal, Classified Workers

Following is a state-by-state breakdown of federal classified employees and postal workers as of Dec. 31, 1959:

	Classified	Postal
ALABAMA	26,401	6,393
ALASKA	6,744	603
ARIZONA	9,185	2,941
ARKANSAS	5,567	4,271
CALIFORNIA	91,556	49,335
COLORADO	18,377	5,834
CONNECTICUT	3,884	7,876
DELAWARE	1,020	1,074
D. OF C.		
Metropolitan Area	163,381	9,788
FLORIDA	16,611	12,522
GEORGIA	24,566	9,381
HAWAII	9,132	1,021
IDAHO	2,769	1,667
ILLINOIS	36,489	42,069
INDIANA	12,883	12,308
IOWA	4,365	8,773
KANSAS	7,959	7,009
KENTUCKY	8,784	7,670
LOUISIANA	11,253	6,728
MAINE	4,128	3,407
MARYLAND*	24,094	6,388
MASSACHUSETTS	20,225	21,461
MICHIGAN	15,967	19,318
MINNESOTA	8,030	12,513
MISSISSIPPI	7,292	3,783
MISSOURI	23,679	18,910
MONTANA	4,321	1,925
NEBRASKA	6,833	5,178
NEVADA	2,465	749
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,030	1,928
NEW JERSEY	20,634	16,688
NEW MEXICO	11,926	2,324
NEW YORK	58,243	79,620
NORTH CAROLINA	9,665	8,513
NORTH DAKOTA	2,414	2,451
OHIO	38,030	28,699
OKLAHOMA	17,138	6,768
OREGON	9,724	5,083
PENNSYLVANIA	53,451	35,302
RHODE ISLAND	3,814	2,407
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,406	4,296
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,853	2,391
TENNESSEE	10,362	8,989
TEXAS	48,070	23,886
UTAH	11,330	2,590
VERMONT	1,056	1,684
VIRGINIA*	23,564	8,204
WASHINGTON	18,376	8,004
WEST VIRGINIA	3,961	4,575
WISCONSIN	6,273	10,272
WYOMING	2,471	1,051
Outside U.S.	24,504	1,190
Undistributed	155	---
TOTAL	965,410	557,810

*Excludes employment within Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, which includes Alexandria and Falls Church cities, Arlington and Fairfax Counties of Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties of Maryland.

SOURCE: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HIGHWAY CONFERENCE

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, May 11 in a speech before the eighth Highway Transportation Congress, said an overhaul of highway legislation was a "must" project for Congress in 1961 "if we are to prevent (the) highway program from degenerating into an awful mess."

The Congress met in Washington, D.C., May 10-12 under the sponsorship of the National Highway Users Conference.

Blatnik said the 1956 so-called "Byrd amendment", establishing a "pay-as-you-go" principle for the 41,000-mile National Interstate and Defense Highway System, served to minimize borrowing from general revenues and helped to put the highway program in "grave danger". In addition, he said, there was a "glaring inadequacy" of federal and state controls over highway construction, as illustrated by recent hearings held by Blatnik's Subcommittee on alleged highway fraud in Oklahoma.

Blatnik criticized what he called a "shortsighted" policy of "restricting the Interstate System" in metropolitan areas. He said city streets carried 46 percent of U.S. traffic but got only 31 percent of road funds, while rural roads carried 54 percent of U.S. traffic but got 69 percent of the funds.

He said Congress in 1961 should put the Interstate program back on its original construction schedule calling for completion in 1972, and should insure sufficient annual revenues for this purpose. Blatnik said "equality in tax treatment" should keynote Congressional efforts in this area, but he did not spell out specific tax proposals.

Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy May 11 told the Congress there was no reason to substitute federal control and authority over federal-aid highway programs for that traditionally exercised by the states.

William S. Richardson, chairman of the National Highway Users Conference, May 11 said administration of the highway program should be removed from the Commerce Department and a National Highway Board should be established to deal with this "gigantic expenditure of highway users' money."

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-two new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public April 30-May 13. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 801)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Broadcasting Co., 7 West 66th St., New York 23, N.Y.

Registrant -- EDGAR G. SHELTON JR., American Broadcasting Co., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to network radio and TV broadcasting. Use of TV by candidates for office; to require public hearings, to regulate payoffs and swapoffs; to grant authority to suspend licenses; to require announcements as to broadcast matter; to prohibit deception; to regulate national networks and limit transfer of licenses; to prohibit commercial bribery; to amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to licenses and rehearings -- S 3171, 1898, HR 11341, 11340, 11397, 7017."

• EMPLOYER -- American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD (attorney with Wolfsohn & Friedman), 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 5/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1018 and other bills affecting trade with Italy."

Previous Registration -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 705); Elof Hansson Inc., Johaneson, Wales and Sparre Inc., Treetex Corp., W.R. Grace & Co. (1955 Almanac p. 688); Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, American Assn. of Plywood Users (1957 Almanac p. 758); Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations, American Importers of Brass & Copper Mill Products Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 632, 652); Assn. of Food Distributors Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 692).

• EMPLOYER -- American Industrial Bankers Assn., 813 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, law firm, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the banking industry."

Previous Registration -- C.I.T. Financial Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, National Consumers Life Council, Robert E. Pflaumer (1959 Almanac p. 693, 704, 698, 709).

2. Registrant -- DONALD S. DAWSON (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Weekly Report p. 311.

3. Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Weekly Report p. 311.

4. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Weekly Report p. 613.

• EMPLOYER -- Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Amending Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended."

Previous Registration -- See R.E. Schanzer Inc., below.

• EMPLOYER -- D.C. Transit System Inc., 3600 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS D. WEBB JR. (partner in law firm of Webb & Shea), 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "H J Res 402 -- area compact -- against -- Commission Mass Transit Survey Plan, sight seeing bills, National Monorail Act, conversion."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM L. SHEA (partner in Webb & Shea), 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GYPSUM ASSN., 201 North Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 4/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For suspension of duty on casein."

- EMPLOYER -- Hometown Free Television Assn., 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Registrant -- HARRY C. BUTCHER, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Adoption of legislation protecting local free television services against unfair competition by community antenna systems...interested in S 1741, 1801, 1739, 1886, 2653...and similar legislation."

2. Registrant -- HOLLIS MACKAY SEAVEY, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Weekly Report p. 196.

- EMPLOYER -- A group of American importers of cigarette lighters.

Registrant -- STITT AND HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose HR 8273, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars and pipes."

Previous Registration -- Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. Inc., National Council of American Importers (1958 Almanac p. 639); Group of importers of Japanese oysters (1959 Almanac p. 696).

- EMPLOYER -- Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 404 South Bixel St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.

Registrant -- RICHARD E. BARTON, Washington representative of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/9/60.

- EMPLOYER -- National Licensed Beverage Assn., 420 7th St., Racine, Wis.

Registrant -- THOMAS B. LAWRENCE, attorney, 917 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the tavern and restaurant industry."

- EMPLOYER -- R. E. Schanzer Inc., 601-612 Peters St., New Orleans, La.

Registrant -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 9308, a bill to extend the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory.

Previous Registration -- California Citrus Producers Assn. Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 845); The Clothespin Manufacturers of America (1949 Almanac p. 854; 1955

Almanac p. 686; R.E. Schanzer Inc. (1957 Almanac p. 754). Also see listing above, Clothespin Manufacturers of America.

- EMPLOYER -- Trade Relations Council.

Registrant -- H.B. MCCOY, 1333 Wyatt Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/29/60.

- EMPLOYER -- United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- WILLIAM C. PRATHER, 221 North La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 4/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business."

Citizens' Group

- EMPLOYER -- Lobby for Peace (Northern California), 327 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D.C. and 345 Franklin St., San Francisco 2, Calif.

Registrant -- ROBERT R. SCHUTZ, Lobby for Peace (Northern California), 327 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 4/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "General interests are anything having to do with peace and human survival; specific interests are not yet determined; appropriations for defense, for world development, resolutions in the area of foreign policy, immigration, trade; S Res 94 on the Connally Amendment seem appropriate."

Individuals

- EMPLOYER -- Mrs. Willi Zietz, housewife, Savoy Hilton Hotel, 5th Ave. at 58th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM P. MacCRACKEN JR., 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 9014, a bill for the relief of Emilio Dussich, to provide for his lawful entry into the United States for permanent residence in this country."

Previous Registration -- American Optometric Assn. Development Fund, Remington Rand Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 771, 765); John J. Braund (1951 Almanac p. 714); Frankel Bros. (1954 Almanac p. 683); American Assn. of University Women (1958 Almanac p. 647).

Labor Group

- EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD SHAPIRO, 927 Lincoln Rd., Miami Beach, Fla. Filed 4/26/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For amendment to Kennedy-Landrum Act...HR 11845."

Previous Registration -- Same organization (1959 Almanac p. 712).

Professional Group

- EMPLOYER -- National Retired Teachers Assn. and the American Assn. of Retired Persons, 923 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM C. FITCH, executive director of both associations, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/22/60.

WATERSHED PROGRAM REACHES \$275 MILLION

Under the authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (PL 83-566), the Agriculture Department as of April 1 had authorized construction of 216 different watershed projects covering a total of 12,563,000 acres, according to a report by the Soil Conservation Service, which runs the program.

A Congressional Quarterly analysis of the report showed the total cost of the projects when completed would approximate \$275.8 million, of which about \$175 million would be paid for by the Federal Government. Federal costs include planning, flood control programs and part of irrigation development, while remaining costs are absorbed by state and local agencies.

Watersheds offer a natural beginning to the development of water resources and control. They constitute a geographical area whose topography causes water from any part of the area to flow toward the same point in a stream or river. Watershed boundaries are hills, mountains or sloping lands and the stream or river can range in size from a small gully to the Mississippi River. Thus all water draining into the Mississippi River comes from the same watershed, but there are many smaller watersheds within that area (the Ohio and Missouri River basins, for example) which, although part of the Mississippi River watershed, are not part of each other.

Through the development of upstream reservoirs, flooding can be controlled or eliminated, irrigation projects developed, municipal and industrial water supplies augmented and fish and wildlife refuges established.

Legislative History

Although the Federal Government has been involved in flood control programs since 1936, it was not until 1953 that Congress made specific provisions for the development of watersheds by appropriating \$5 million with which to begin 60 pilot projects. The purpose of the program was to demonstrate the effectiveness of combining soil and water conservation with upstream flood protection and to experiment with ways of developing effective local-state-federal programs. (1953 Almanac p. 132)

When the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act was passed in 1954, the Watershed Division of the Soil Conservation Service was established within the Agriculture Department and the planning of watershed projects was begun. The law was amended in 1956 and 1958. (1954 Almanac p. 135; 1956 Almanac p. 504)

Under the present law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to give technical and partial financial help to local government agencies for the planning and construction of flood control structures such as reservoirs and dams, agricultural water management facilities including irrigation and drainage, municipal and industrial water projects and fish and wildlife refuges.

The Act limits the watershed to be developed to 250,000 acres. All of it must lie within the boundaries of the sponsoring agency. In addition, the Act places a 5,000 acre-foot limit on floodwater capacity -- that land which would not be under water except during flood condi-

tions -- and a 25,000 acre-foot limit on total capacity. Watershed projects usually consist of more than one structure -- reservoir or dam -- and Congress has placed a limit of 2,500 acre-feet on each of these. The Federal Government's share of the total cost cannot exceed \$250,000.

Local Responsibility

Either local governments or specially organized agencies are responsible for formulating the original plans for watershed projects, which are then submitted to the state agency set up to review the plans of local watershed groups. If the state agency approves the plan it is forwarded to the Agriculture Department. The rule of thumb in consideration of the projects is that the benefits must exceed the costs. After the project is accepted by the Soil Conservation Service, Congressional authorization of the funds necessary to carry it out is required before construction can begin.

Once the plan has been accepted for the federal program, the local agency must acquire by purchase or right-of-way easements all the land necessary for construction projects. The local agency also must acquire all water rights and get agreements from farmers and ranchers insuring their cooperation with the program.

Although the projects are set up on a cost-sharing basis, the local agencies absorbing all costs but those specifically assigned to the Federal Government, the local agency can borrow most of the money required from the Federal Government. The Act authorizes federal loans for as long as 50-year periods with a project limit of \$5 million. The loans are made by the Treasury Department with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture at the prevailing interest rate.

Since the program has been in operation the Watershed Division has received 1,276 applications involving a total of 90.8 million acres. Of these, 531 projects have been authorized for planning, and of these, 216 also have been authorized for construction. The 531 projects authorized for planning involve a total of 37,311,000 acres. (For a state-by-state breakdown, see chart)

Texas ranked first in the amount of money authorized for watershed projects within a single state with an estimated total of \$46.3 million designated for 20 different projects. Over 2 million acres were involved in the Texas programs. Oklahoma, ranking second, had 10 projects authorized for construction, involving 1.1 million acres at an estimated \$24.7 million. Five states -- Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island -- had no projects authorized for construction.

The 13 Southern states led in the regional breakdown with an estimated \$155,421,000 earmarked for projects involving 7,174,000 acres, while the 13 Western states ranked second with 1,856,000 acres scheduled for development at an estimated cost of \$53,191,000. Twelve Midwestern states ranked third with \$42,922,000 estimated for the cost of developing 2,588,000 acres, and the East, with 12 states, ranked fourth with 947,000 acres slated for development at an estimated cost of \$24,304,000.

WATERSHED PROJECTS, SPENDING BY STATE

(From enactment of PL 83-566 to April 1, 1960)

STATES	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR PLANNING		PROJECTS AUTHORIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION			STATE RANK IN COST
	No.	Thousands of Acres	No.	Thousands of Acres	No.	Thousands of Acres	Estimated Total Cost ²	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ala.	26	1,863	14	685	6	152	\$ 2,959,300	27
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Ariz.	13	1,152	4	415	1	154	4,946,900	18
Ark.	49	3,885	15	1,217	6	142	3,726,500	22
Calif.	33	2,501	17	1,208	5	300	21,148,900	4
Colo.	21	1,684	11	1,192	4	277	2,310,200	29
Conn. ¹	10	241	7	171	4	86	4,866,400	20
Del.	5	279	3	237	2	124	5,193,800	16
Fla. ¹	25	1,900	11	823	6	309	4,994,700	17
Ga. ¹	72	2,942	17	670	12	580	9,100,300	7
Hawaii	4	56	3	37	0	0	0	46
Idaho	27	2,377	12	854	2	35	422,400	44
Ill.	18	595	15	518	4	231	6,070,000	12
Ind.	29	1,927	9	465	5	337	7,380,500	11
Iowa	35	615	17	273	5	45	1,825,100	33
Kan.	27	2,150	16	1,175	3	91	3,288,500	26
Ky. ¹	140	6,944	22	1,970	9	928	24,273,100	3
La.	26	1,878	12	846	6	324	6,034,400	13
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Md.	11	247	10	235	4	74	2,076,100	30
Mass.	10	674	6	389	2	244	1,708,200	34
Mich.	5	196	5	196	2	25	359,600	45
Minn.	27	2,182	10	882	2	143	1,383,800	36
Miss. ¹	30	1,662	13	515	6	249	8,401,300	9
Mo.	17	962	7	629	3	84	864,100	41
Mont.	11	1,012	7	535	1	71	798,800	42
Neb.	25	1,520	15	1,005	6	428	7,683,800	10
Nev.	9	1,322	6	1,028	1	6	1,207,100	38
N. H.	7	459	6	454	2	23	453,100	43
N. J.	12	268	7	160	4	148	1,689,700	35
N. M.	46	4,311	18	1,508	10	626	3,393,600	25
N. Y.	11	733	7	480	1	69	1,242,800	37
N. C.	40	2,218	17	804	11	460	8,909,700	8
N. D. ¹	33	5,964	11	1,950	4	753	5,307,500	15
Ohio	15	1,046	6	280	2	101	2,595,700	28
Oklahoma	65	8,079	19	2,238	10	1,126	24,738,900	2
Ore.	24	2,298	11	702	3	65	3,438,600	23
Pa. ¹	23	1,411	11	909	4	169	6,014,400	14
R. I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
S. C.	21	957	10	383	3	102	1,950,600	31
S. D.	12	1,050	11	977	4	195	4,324,300	21
Tenn.	42	1,992	15	775	6	290	10,587,000	5
Texas	92	8,738	37	3,730	20	2,300	46,327,600	1
Utah	27	1,709	11	786	4	183	4,895,900	19
Vt.	9	1,142	4	553	0	0	0	46
Va.	22	1,042	13	800	4	212	3,423,800	24
Wash.	25	1,747	11	656	6	87	9,593,100	6
W. Va.	15	471	11	184	3	10	1,063,700	39
Wis.	16	743	12	502	5	155	1,844,400	32
Wyo.	14	1,641	5	312	3	52	1,041,900	40
TOTAL	1,276	90,784	531	37,311	216	12,563	\$275,860,100 ²	

¹ Some projects overlap state boundaries.² Federal share of total approximately \$175 million; remainder paid by states.

SOURCE: SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

(See page 914)

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Astronautics & Atomic Energy
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Education & Housing	Congress, Constitution,
Health & Welfare	Civil Rights
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Government Operations
Immigration	Indians, D.C., Territories
International Affairs	Judicial Procedures
5. LABOR	Lands, Public Works, Resources
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	Post Office & Civil Service
Armed Services & Defense	TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Veterans	Business & Commerce
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 3508 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/9/60 -- Finance.
 S 3520 -- Stabilize cotton price support for the 1961 crop. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
 S 3533 -- Protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 12126 -- Provide that Secretary of Agriculture investigate feasibility of establishing and maintaining a national botanic garden. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 12150 -- Provide program to test effectiveness of promoting consumption of fluid milk through advertising and other means. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 12175 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 12176 -- Similar to HR 12175. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12177 -- Similar to HR 12175. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12182 -- Protect farm and ranch operators making land use changes under Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments. POAGE (D Texas) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 12184 -- Similar to HR 12182. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12189 -- Provide minimum acreage allotment and price support levels for 1961 crop of upland cotton. JONES (D Mo.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12201 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to provide land devoted to conserving uses after expiration of a conservation reserve contract may continue to be counted in determination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 5/12/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 12207 -- Stabilize cotton price support for 1961 crop. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/12/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through May 12, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 3505 - 3542
 HR 12120 - 12216

Resolutions

	Senate	House	
Bills	3,542	12,230	S J Res 191
Joint Resolutions	191	707	S Con Res - none
Concurrent			S Res 312 - 321
Resolutions	105	690	H J Res 702 - 707
Simple Resolutions	321	528	H Con Res 689 - 690
			H Res 523 - 528
TOTAL	4,159	14,155	

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

S 3509 -- Amend certain laws re provision of private and public housing and renewal of urban communities. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 3512 -- Amend laws re cooperative housing. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) (by request) -- 5/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 3541 -- Provide additional financial facilities in Federal National Mortgage Association, to incorporate federal mortgage investment companies. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 12125 -- Similar to HR 10701. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60.
 HR 12140 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make student loans under title II available to teachers attending summer sessions. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 12152 -- Relieve hardship for displaced families and businesses by assisting in relocation and mortgage financing under a new low-rent private housing program. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 12153 -- Promote homeownership and achieve high-level stability in residential construction. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 12161 -- Similar to HR 12153. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12162 -- Similar to HR 12152. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12164 -- Similar to HR 12152. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60.
 HR 12172 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 12173 -- Authorize use of additional funds, specified in appropriation acts, for public facility loans. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 12174 -- Authorize use of additional funds, specified in appropriations acts, for the purchase of mortgages by Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance program. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 12180 -- Amend certain laws re conservation and improvement of private housing and renewal of urban communities. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12181 -- Amend section 701 of Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments and instrumentalities in improving mass transportation in metropolitan areas. NIX (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12196 -- Similar to HR 12152. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12203 -- Similar to HR 12152. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12206 -- Similar to HR 12152. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12213 -- Amend title VIII of National Housing Act, as amended. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12214 -- Amend National Housing Act to remove certain limitations on aggregate amount of outstanding mortgage insurance. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12216 -- Provide additional financial facilities in Federal National Mortgage Association, to incorporate federal mortgage investment companies. RAINS (D Ala.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

S 3505 -- Revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. McCARTHY (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W. Va.), Young (D Ohio), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/9/60 -- Finance.

S 3525 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit exclusion, in computing average monthly wage of certain veterans, of periods during which they were on active duty with Armed Forces of the U.S. HOLLOWAND (D Fla.) -- 5/11/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 12120 -- Provide for grants-in-aid to states for treatment of narcotic drug addicts in closed institutions. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12127 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12128 -- Repeal certain provisions of Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to eliminate distinctions re dependent and nondependent husbands. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12149 -- Similar to HR 12064. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12168 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to cover housekeepers and others performing domestic service, compensated for such service in media other than cash. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12169 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to cover individuals performing service (other than domestic or casual) in employ of son, daughter or spouse. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12210 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 a year amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

S 3513 -- Enable the U.S. to participate in resettlement of certain refugees. DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. Labor

HOUSE

HR 12170 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to eliminate conflict and duplication between that act and labor standards acts applicable to persons doing business with, or engaged in activities assisted by, Federal Government. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

HOUSE

HR 12200 -- Amend title 10, USC, to authorize reduction in enlisted grade upon approval of certain court-martial sentences. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/12/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 12163 -- Amend chapter 37, title 38, USC, to improve effectiveness of Veterans' Administration loan guaranty program. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 5/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12185 -- Similar to HR 12163. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/11/60.

HR 12187 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to Feb. 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S 3532 -- Strike medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

H J Res 702 -- Establish annual Youth Appreciation Week. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 5/9/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 707 -- Similar to H J Res 702. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 5/12/60.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S Res 321 -- Make a study for determination of policy on national cemeteries. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.), Moss (D Utah), Smith (R Maine), Randolph (D W. Va.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

H J Res 704 -- Remove copyright restrictions on music "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag." RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 5/10/60 -- House Administration.

H Con Res 689 -- Establish a Joint Committee on National Security Intelligence. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Rules.

H Con Res 690 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. STAGGERS (D W. Va.) -- 5/11/60.

H Res 523 -- Authorize Committee on Agriculture to conduct investigation comparing operations of federal milk marketing orders in New York and New England milksheds. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Rules.

H Res 524 -- Print as a House document biography of Taras Shevchenko. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/11/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

HR 12178 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey all lands comprising Fort Dearborn, and Rye Air Force Base, Rye, N.H., to former owners. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 5/11/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3517 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to plan, construct, operate, and maintain a sanitary sewer to connect Dulles International Airport with D.C. system. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3522 -- Amend act of June 19, 1948, re workweek of Fire Department of District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3523 -- Authorize judicial review by municipal court of appeals for District of Columbia of certain actions taken by Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60. District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 12205 -- Amend section 801 of "An act to establish a code of law for District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

HR 12208 -- Amend section 3568, title 18, USC, to reduce sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by times spent in custody. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3510 -- Remove restriction re public use upon certain land held by Minidoka Irrigation District in Rupert, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 5/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3514 -- Transfer a Bureau of Reclamation bridge across Colorado River near Needles, Calif., to San Bernardino County, Calif., and Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3524 -- Provide a Commission on Presidential Office Space. CASE (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 5/11/60 -- Public Works.

S 3534 -- Revise boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument; provide entrance roads thereto. MOSS (D Utah) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3537 -- Similar to S 3534. CARROLL (D Colo.) -- 5/12/60.

S J Res 191 -- Establish former dwelling house of Alexander Hamilton as a national monument. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

HR 12131 -- Acquire lands to construct an approach road into Ozette Lake region in Olympic National Park in Washington. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12139 -- Transfer Bureau of Reclamation bridge across Colorado River near Needles, Calif., and Mohave County, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12148 -- Provide a Commission on Presidential Office Space. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 5/10/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12151 -- Similar to HR 11932. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12165 -- Similar to HR 11515. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 5/11/60.

HR 12167 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12179 -- Similar to HR 11515. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/11/60.

HR 12183 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey property in North Dakota to Bismarck, N.D. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12197 -- Prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plane, specifications, and estimates for a portion of Interstate System in New York, known as Lower Manhattan Expressway; prohibit further obligation or expenditure of federal funds therein. FARBECK (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12202 -- Amend Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, to provide extension of U.S. Capitol shall provide for a heliport on Capitol Grounds. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/12/60 -- Public Works.

H J Res 703 -- Direct Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Army to investigate and report on alternatives of Kinzua Reservoir project, New York. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 705 -- Promote conservation of ocean fish and shellfish. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 706 -- Similar to H J Res 705. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/11/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

S 3516 -- Admit vessels "Fort Town", "Maple City", and "Windmill Point" to American registry and permit use in coastwise trade. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3527 -- Amend section 1114, title 18, USC to protect members, officers, and employees of Interstate Commerce Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3528 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide Federal Communications Commission with additional authority. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3529 -- Amend Sec. 302(e) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 747), to establish wartime relationships between Federal Aviation Agency and Dept. of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3530 -- Authorize Attorney General to maintain records of fraudulent and other unethical business practices. KEATING (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3539 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to utilize funds from state and local governments and private organizations and individuals for special meteorological services. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Foreign Commerce.

S 3540 -- Provide for exceptions to rules of navigation in certain cases. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3542 -- Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act by excluding express companies from fourth section. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/12/60 -- Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 12121 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to eliminate authority for the payment of subsidies for domestic trunk air transportation. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12122 -- Similar to HR 12121. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 5/9/60.

HR 12130 -- Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require proof of payment of state and local taxes as a condition to transferring a certificate or permit issued to a carrier by motor vehicle. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12132 -- Provide certain subcontracts be entered into only in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by Small Business Administration. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12133 -- Similar to HR 10753. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12136 -- Similar to HR 11703. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12137 -- Similar to HR 11704. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12138 -- Similar to HR 11704. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12141 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, re allocation of funds available. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 5/10/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12142 -- Similar to HR 12141. ANFUO (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12143 -- Similar to HR 12141. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12144 -- Similar to HR 12141. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12145 -- Similar to HR 12141. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12146 -- Similar to HR 12141. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12147 -- Similar to HR 12141. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12171 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in extensions of credit. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12186 -- Amend title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12188 -- Authorize Attorney General to maintain records of fraudulent and other unethical business practices. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12204 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to protect individuals, corporations, companies, and others against defamatory or injurious statements in interview or discussion programs purporting to be spontaneous and unrehearsed. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12211 -- Similar to HR 11704. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12212 -- Provide that certain subcontracts may be entered into only in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by Small Business Administration. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12215 -- Similar to HR 12141. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/12/60.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

S 3521 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Finance.

S 3535 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit ministers heretofore electing coverage as self-employed individuals for social security to have such coverage made effective first taxable year after 1955. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/12/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 12129 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for employers who employ individuals 50 years of age and over. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12134 -- Amend section 902 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign taxes paid by certain predecessor corporations. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12135 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax on transportation of persons, effective July 1, 1961. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12166 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12198 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated to pay benefits to members and their dependents. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12199 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12209 -- Amend sections 7323 and 7325 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to preclude forfeitures of property before a final decision in criminal proceedings instituted against owner of such property. TUCK (D Va.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-451

HR 10234 -- Appropriations for Commerce Department and related agencies for fiscal 1961. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/5/60 -- House Appropriations reported Feb. 5, 1960. House passed Feb. 9, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 22, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 29, 1960. House agreed to conference report April 29, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-452

H J Res 598 -- Extend time for filing final report of Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Judiciary reported April 6, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported April 2, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-453

HR 1217 -- Re tariff on amorphous graphite. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 3, 1959. House passed Feb. 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported May 3, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-454

HR 9464 -- Re qualifications of chief and deputy chief of Bureau of Ships. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- House Armed Services reported Jan. 19, 1960. House passed Feb. 2, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported April 28, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-455

HR 10401 -- Appropriations for Interior Department and related agencies for fiscal 1961. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/12/60 -- House Appropriations reported Feb. 12, 1960. House passed Feb. 16, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported March 25, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 29, 1960. Senate and House agreed to conference report May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-456

HR 9861 -- Re tariff on Tampico fiber. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 1/25/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 16, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported April 14, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-457

HR 11713 (S 3387) -- Fiscal 1961 authorization for Atomic Energy Commission programs. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 4/12/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy reported HR 11713 (S 3387) April 19, 1960. House passed May 6, 1960. Senate passed May 10, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-458

HR 5349 -- Re conveyance of certain federal property to Orange County, Calif. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/5/59 -- House Public Works reported Sept. 7, 1959. House passed Sept. 14, 1959. Senate Public Works reported April 29, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-459

HR 8684 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re deferral of certain taxes. IKARD (D Texas) -- 8/14/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 7, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1960. Senate Finance reported Jan. 28, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, 1960. House agreed to conference report May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-460

HR 11415 -- Designation of a portion of D.C. as "Plaza of the Americas". SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/28/60 -- House District of Columbia reported April 7, 1960. House passed April 14, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported April 25, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-461

S 2778 (HR 7923) -- Re Fine Arts Commission. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/11/60 -- Senate Rules reported Jan. 11, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. (House Administration reported HR 7923 March 30, 1960.) House passed, amended, March 31, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 11, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-462

HR 10164 (S 2985) -- Change name of locks and dam number 41 on Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 2/3/60 -- House Public Works reported April 14, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. (Senate Public Works reported S 2985 May 2, 1960.) Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-463

S 1062 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to regulate bank mergers. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Fulbright (D Ark.) and Copehart (R Ind.) -- 2/16/59 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported April 17, 1959. Senate passed May 14, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported March 23, 1960. House passed, amended, April 4, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 6, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-464

HR 10550 -- Extend Export Control Act of 1955 two years. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/18/60 -- House Banking and Currency reported March 23, 1960. House passed April 4, 1960. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 25, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-465

HR 9084 -- Repeal certain retirement promotion authority of U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 9/4/59 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 19, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-466

HR 10045 -- Increase authorized expenditures for enforcement of customs and immigration laws. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- House Public Works reported Feb. 29, 1960. House passed March 7, 1960. Senate Public Works reported April 25, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-467

HR 8868 -- Provide relief for Albion Water District, Nassau County, New York. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 3, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported April 11, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-468

HR 4781 -- Make loan provisions of Watershed Flood and Protection Act applicable to certain other projects. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/19/59 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 27, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 7, 1960. Senate passed, amended, April 14, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 28, 1960. President signed May 13, 1960.

Public Law 86-469

H J Res 352 (S J Res 97) -- Authorize preliminary study of proposed additional building to Library of Congress. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 4/27/59 -- House Administration reported Aug. 27, 1959. House passed Sept. 8, 1959. (Senate Public Works reported S J Res 97 Feb. 4, 1960.) Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments, May 12, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-470

HR 9660 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re certain taxation procedures. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Jan. 21, 1960. House passed Feb. 8, 1960. Senate Finance reported Feb. 23, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 29, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, 1960. House agreed to conference report May 5, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-471

HR 10474 -- Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/16/60 -- House Armed Services reported March 16, 1960. House passed April 13, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported April 28, 1960. Senate passed May 11, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-472

HR 11510 (S 3058) -- Fiscal 1961 Mutual Security authorization. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Foreign Affairs reported April 7, 1960. House passed April 21, 1960. (Senate Foreign Relations reported S 3058 April 22, 1960.) Senate passed, amended, May 2, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 12, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-473

HR 8042 -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to Republic of China. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 6/30/59 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 26, 1959. House passed Sept. 1, 1959. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 4, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 12, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

Public Law 86-474

HR 9449 -- Re certain personnel matters of the U.S. Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Feb. 29, 1960. House passed March 7, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12, 1960. Senate passed May 13, 1960. President signed May 14, 1960.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE ON AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL

President Eisenhower May 13 vetoed the area redevelopment bill (S 722) and sent the following veto message to the Senate (see p. 878):

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I return herewith, with my approval, S 722, the area redevelopment bill.

For five consecutive years I have urged the Congress to enact sound area assistance legislation. On repeated occasions I have clearly outlined standards for the kind of program that is needed and that I would gladly approve.

In 1958 I vetoed a bill because it departed greatly from those standards. In 1959, despite my renewed urging, no area assistance bill was passed by the Congress.

Now in 1960, another election year, a new bill is before me that contains certain features which I find even more objectionable than those I found unacceptable in the 1958 bill.

The people of the relatively few communities of chronic unemployment -- who want to share in the general prosperity -- are, after five years, properly becoming increasingly impatient and are rightfully desirous of constructive action. The need is for truly sound and helpful legislation on which the Congress and the Executive can agree. There is still time, and I willingly pledge once again my wholehearted cooperation in obtaining such a law.

S 722 is seriously defective in six major respects which are summarized immediately below and discussed in detail thereafter.

1. S 722 would squander the federal taxpayers' money where there is only temporary economic difficulty, curable without the special federal assistance provided in the bill. In consequence, communities in genuine need would receive less federal help for industrial development projects than under the Administration's proposal.

2. Essential local, state, and private initiative would be materially inhibited by the excessive federal participation that S 722 would authorize.

3. Federal financing of plant machinery and equipment is unwise and unnecessary and therefore wasteful of money that otherwise could be of real help.

4. The federal loan assistance which S 722 would provide for the construction of sewers, water mains, access roads, and other public facilities is unnecessary because such assistance is already available under an existing Government program. Outright grants for such a purpose, a provision of S 722, are wholly inappropriate.

5. The provisions for federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in rural areas are incongruous and unnecessary.

6. The creation of a new federal agency is not needed and would actually delay initiation of the new program for many months.

(1)

The most striking defect of S 722 is that it would make eligible for federal assistance areas that don't need it -- thus providing less help for communities in genuine need than would the Administration's proposal. S 722, as opposed to the Administration bill, would more than double the number of eligible communities competing for federal participation in loans for the construction or refurbishing of plants for industrial use -- the main objective of both bills. Communities experiencing only temporary economic difficulty would accordingly be made eligible under S 722 and the dissipation of federal help among them would deprive communities afflicted with truly chronic unemployment of the full measure of assistance they so desperately desire and which the Administration bill would give them.

(2)

Lasting solutions to the problems of chronic unemployment can only be forthcoming if local citizens -- the people most immediately concerned -- take the lead in planning and financing them.

The principal objective is to develop new industry. The Federal Government can and should help, but the major role in the undertaking must be the local community's. Neither money alone, nor the Federal Government alone, can do the job. The states also must help, and many are, but in many instances and in many ways they could do much more.

Under S 722, however, financing of industrial development projects by the Federal Government -- limited to 35 percent under the Administration's proposal -- could go as high as 65 percent, local community participation could be as low as 10 percent, and private financing as little as 5 percent. Furthermore, although S 722 conditions this assistance on approval by a local economic development organization, if no such organization exists one can be appointed from Washington.

(3)

S 722 would authorize federal loans for the acquisition of machinery and equipment to manufacturers locating in eligible areas. Loans for machinery and equipment are unnecessary, unwise, and costly. Much more money would be required and unnecessarily spent, much less money would find its way into truly helpful projects, and manufacturers would be subsidized unnecessarily vis-a-vis their competitors.

(4)

S 722 would authorize further unnecessary spending by providing both loans and grants -- up to 100 percent of the cost -- for the construction of access roads, sewers, water mains, and other local public facilities.

Grants for local public facilities far exceed any appropriate federal responsibility. Even though relatively modest at the start, they would set predictably expensive and discriminatory precedents.

With regard to loans for such purposes, exemption from federal income taxes makes it possible today for local communities in almost every case to borrow on reasonable terms from private sources. Whenever such financing is difficult to obtain, the need can be filled by the existing public facility loan program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency -- a program which S 722 would needlessly duplicate and for which an additional \$100 million authorization has already been requested.

(5)

S 722 would make a minimum of 600 rural counties eligible for federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in such areas. The rural development program and the Small Business Administration are already contributing greatly to the economic improvement of low income rural areas. Increasing the impact of these two activities, particularly the rural development program, is a preferable course.

(6)

Finally, S 722 would also create a new federal agency and would, in consequence, mean many unnecessary additions to the federal payroll and a considerable delay in the program before the new agency could be staffed and functioning effectively. None of this is necessary, for all that needs to be done can be done -- much better and immediately -- by the existing Department of Commerce.

Again, I strongly urge the Congress to enact new legislation at this session -- but without those features of S 722 that I find objectionable. I would, however, accept the eligibility criteria set forth in the bill that first passed the Senate even though these criteria are broader than those contained in the Administration bill.

Moreover, during the process of developing a new bill, I would hope that in other areas of past differences solutions could be found satisfactory to both the Congress and the Executive.

My profound hope is that sound, new legislation will be promptly enacted. If it is, our communities of chronic unemployment will be only the immediate beneficiaries. A tone will have been set that would hold forth, for the remainder of the session, the hope of sound and rewarding legislation in other vital areas -- mutual security, wheat, sugar, minimum wage, interest rates, revenue measures, medical care for the aged, and aid to education to mention but a few.

Only this result can truly serve the finest and best interests of all our people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

FNMA DEDUCTION VETO

President Eisenhower May 14 vetoed a bill (HR 7947) permitting lending institutions to make tax deductions in connection with certain purchases and sales of stock in the Federal National Mortgage Assn. The bill was introduced June 24, 1959 by Rep. Frank Ikard (D Texas), reported (H Rept 1082) by the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 31, 1959, passed by the House Sept. 9, 1959, reported (S Rept 1083) by the Senate Finance Committee Feb. 15, 1960, and passed by the Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. The House then asked for a conference; the Senate agreed to the conference report May 4 and the House agreed to it May 5. Following is the complete text of the President's veto message:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I return herewith, without my approval, HR 7947 entitled "An act relating to the income tax treatment of nonrefundable capital contributions to Federal National Mortgage Assn."

When a financial institution sells a mortgage to the Federal National Mortgage Assn., the institution is required to purchase shares of Association common stock at par value in an amount equal to 2 percent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage. The market price for this common stock has been appreciably lower than its par value. HR 7947 would permit the financial institution to deduct as a business expense the difference between par value and market value when it sells the common stock it was required to purchase.

I am sympathetic with the objectives of the bill. But it provides for the retroactive application of the proposed amendment in a highly discriminatory manner. This is a defect which is sufficiently serious to require my disapproval. Generally, changes in the tax laws should only apply prospectively, for retroactive amendments result in substantial administrative problems. Wholly apart from this, however, the particular provision for retroactivity in HR 7947 would benefit only those taxpayers who previously claimed the deduction contrary to the announced position of the Internal Revenue Service; the bill would not permit refund or credit to those taxpayers who accepted the position of the Internal Revenue Service and paid their taxes. I cannot approve such discrimination.

In view of this defect, I withhold my approval from HR 7947.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

MUTUAL SECURITY APPROVAL

President Eisenhower May 16 signed the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization bill (HR 11510 -- PL 86-472) and issued the following statement (Weekly Report p. 827):

I have signed into law the Mutual Security Act of 1960.

I am highly gratified by the action of the Congress on this measure. The Act embodies essentially all of the requests I have put forward as necessary for the successful continuation of the Mutual Security Program, and, with one regrettable exception, the Congress has resisted the addition of amendments which would adversely affect our foreign relations or impair the administration of the program.

I believe it is impressive that, after extensive and searching hearings on the bill conducted by the authorizing committees of both Houses, the Congress concluded that substantially all of the funds requested are necessary for carrying forward important economic aspects of the program. The same high degree of responsibility and regard for our national interests will, I trust, result in not only the full sums now authorized for certain economic programs but also in the full appropriations which I have requested as necessary to provide for the Development Loan Fund and the military assistance program.

SUMMIT STATEMENT

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's statement May 16 after the first summit session in Paris (see p. 877):

Having been informed yesterday by General de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of the position which Mr. Khrushchev has taken in regard to this conference during his calls yesterday morning on them, I gave most careful thought as to how this matter should best be handled.

Having in mind the great importance of this conference and the hopes that the peoples of all the world have reposed in this meeting, I concluded that in the circumstances it was best to see if at today's private meeting any possibility existed through the exercise of reason and restraint to dispose of this matter of the overflights which would have permitted the conference to go forward.

I was under no illusion as to the probability of success of any such approach, but I felt that in view of the great responsibility resting on me as President of the United States, this effort should be made.

In this I received the strongest support of my colleagues, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan. Accordingly, at this morning's private session, despite the violence and inaccuracy of Mr. Khrushchev's statement, I replied to him on the following terms:

I had previously been informed of the sense of the statement just read by Premier Khrushchev.

In my statement of May 11 and in the statement of Secretary Herter of May 9, the position of the United States was made clear with respect to the distasteful necessity of espionage activities in a world where nations distrust each other's intentions.

We pointed out that these activities had no aggressive intent, but rather were to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate the United States and other countries by missiles armed with atomic warheads. As is well known, not only the United States but most other countries are constantly the targets of elaborate and persistent espionage of the Soviet Union.

There is in the Soviet statement an evident misapprehension on one key point. It alleges that the United States has, through official statements, threatened continued overflights. The importance of this alleged threat was emphasized and repeated by Mr. Khrushchev.

The United States has made no such threat. Neither I nor my Government has intended any. The actual statements go no further than to say that the United States will not shirk its responsibility to safeguard against surprise attack.

In point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed. Accordingly, this cannot be the issue.

I have come to Paris to seek agreements with the Soviet Union which would eliminate the necessity for all forms of espionage, including overflights. I see no reason to use this incident to disrupt the conference.

Should it prove impossible, because of the Soviet attitude, to come to grips here in Paris with this problem and the other vital issues threatening world peace, I am planning in the near future to submit to the United Nations a proposal for the creation of a United Nation's aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack. This plan I had intended to place before this conference.

This surveillance system would operate in the territories of all nations prepared to accept such inspection. For its part, the United States is prepared not only to accept the United Nations aerial surveillance, but to do everything in its power to contribute to the rapid organization and successful operation of such international surveillance.

We of the United States are here to consider in good faith the important problems before this conference. We are prepared either to carry this point no further or undertake bilateral conversations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. while the main conference proceeds.

My words were seconded and supported by my Western colleagues, who also urged Mr. Khrushchev to pursue the path

of reason and common sense, and to forget propaganda. Such an attitude would have permitted the conference to proceed. Mr. Khrushchev was left in no doubt by me that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States.

Mr. Khrushchev brushed aside all arguments of reason, and not only insisted upon this ultimatum, but also insisted that he was going to publish his statement in full at the time of his own choosing.

It was thus made apparent that he was determined to wreck the Paris conference.

In fact, the only conclusion that can be drawn from his behavior this morning was that he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting on which so much of the hopes of the world have rested.

In spite of this serious and adverse development, I have no intention whatsoever to diminish my continuing efforts to promote progress toward a peace with justice. This applies to the remainder of my stay in Paris as well as thereafter.

FINAL SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

Following is the complete text of a May 17 joint communique by President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan following the collapse of summit meeting in Paris (see p. 877):

The President of the United States, the President of the French Republic and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom take note of the fact that because of the attitude adopted by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union it has not been possible to begin, at the summit conference, the examination of the problems which it had been agreed would be discussed between the four chiefs of government.

They regret that these discussions, so important for world peace, could not take place. For their part, they remain unshaken in their conviction that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the use or threat of force but by peaceful means through negotiation. They themselves remain ready to take part in such negotiations at any suitable time in the future.

PRIVATE BILL VETO

President Eisenhower May 14 sent a private bill veto message to the House:

HR 1456 -- To permit Universal Trades Inc. to appeal a 1955 Renegotiation Board ruling to the U.S. Tax Court, even though law required that such appeals be made within 90 days of the end of the Board proceeding. The President said a change made in the firm's accounting methods would not have affected the Renegotiation Board's decision, under which Universal Trades was ordered to refund the Government \$50,000 in excessive profits; and that

there was no justification for the firm's failure to appeal within the prescribed 90-day period, since the firm "at all times before and after issuance of the Board's order" was aware of methods and procedures used by the Board. HR 1456 was introduced Jan. 7, 1959 by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), passed by the House June 23, 1959 and by the Senate May 5, 1960, and vetoed May 14.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

May 10 -- Citation awarding the Legion of Merit to Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., commanding officer of the U.S.S. Triton, after the submarine completed an underwater trip around the globe, Feb. 16-May 10, 1960.

May 11 -- Proclamation increasing the annual import quota for Edam and Gouda cheeses from 4,600,200 pounds to 9,200,400 pounds and for certain Italian-type cheese (Romano, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette and Sbrinz) from 9,200,100 pounds to 11,500,100 pounds.

May 12 -- Statement expressing the President's regret on the death of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

May 12 -- Remarks to the American Helicopter Society, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

May 13 -- Proclamation designating Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, as a day of prayer.

May 14 -- Proclamation naming 1960 as United States-Japan Centennial Year.

May 14 -- Message to Congress transmitting a report of the National Monument Commission recommending: (1) that the Commission be authorized to erect the national monument, the "Freedom Monument" symbolizing freedoms of speech, press, petition, religion and assembly; (2) that the number of private citizens on the Commission be increased from four to eight; (3) that Congress appropriate \$12 million as the federal share of the cost of construction and authorize the Commission to seek private funds to cover the remaining costs. The President said, "I recommend that the Commission be authorized to complete the task." He said he had directed the Secretary of Interior to draft a bill containing the Commission's recommendations.

May 14 -- Message to Congress transmitting "Employee Training for Better Public Service", an annual report of the Civil Service Commission on training of career personnel in the Government.

May 14 -- Message to Congress transmitting the fiscal 1959 report of the National Capital Housing Authority.

May 16 -- Statement that the President had received the 1960 report of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy, recommending construction of an air field on the academy site, and had sent it to the Defense Department for study.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 4,135,263,190	\$ 3,964,781,500	\$ 3,937,943,500			
Commerce (HR 10234)	799,615,000	760,522,235	760,522,235	\$ 738,388,300	\$ 738,388,300	\$ 729,624,375
Defense (HR 11998)	39,335,000,000	39,337,867,000	39,337,867,000			
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	27,533,000
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)
Executive Offices (HR 11389)	14,302,500	13,787,500	13,787,500			
Independent Offices (HR 11776)	8,416,897,000	8,146,167,400	8,182,067,400			
Interior (HR 10401)	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	586,259,500	589,212,625	557,667,600
Labor-HEW (HR 11390)	4,000,083,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731			
Legislative (HR 12232)	104,072,020	100,317,660	100,317,660			
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 11666)	708,173,755	676,579,807	676,564,807			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 10569)	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000	4,877,014,000	4,877,014,000	
Mutual Security						
Supplements, 1960	1,041,504,888	252,175,864	260,505,864	1,002,987,103	1,018,570,103	978,449,003

WHEAT BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- May 18 approved by a 20-13 vote a bill (HR 12261) providing wheat producers with a choice between two production control plans. The bill, sponsored by W.R. Poage (D Texas), also included a program for feed grains -- corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums. The vote followed party lines with one Democrat, Harold McSween (La.), joining the Committee's 12 Republicans in opposition to the measure.

The section dealing with wheat was similar to a bill (S 1968) vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1959. Under it, major wheat producers would vote in a national referendum for one of the following plans.

- A program raising wheat price supports from the existing level of 75 percent of parity to 85 percent, cutting back national wheat acreage of 55 million acres by 25 percent and granting to farmers who reduce their wheat acreage payments-in-kind from the Government's wheat surplus equal to 55 percent of the average yield on the withdrawn land. This plan also would provide acreage allotments for farmers raising up to 15 acres of wheat; existing law exempts small producers from regulation.

- A program removing all Government controls on wheat production and putting price supports for the 1961 crop at the level currently paid for feed grains -- about 60 percent of parity. After 1961, supports would drop to 50 percent of parity.

The bill provided that the wheat referendum would be held by July 25, 1960, with producers of more than 15 acres of wheat eligible to vote. The outcome would be determined by a simple majority vote.

The feed grain section would authorize producers of corn, oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghum to elect a nine-man committee to develop, with the aid of the Agriculture Department, a program for feed grains that would bring production into line with demand, return feed grain farmers between 85 and 100 percent of parity and authorize the retirement of up to 50 percent of crop land in return for payments-in-kind.

This section would authorize direct subsidy payments to producers of feed grains under certain circumstances. It would prohibit any Government purchase or storage of feed grains.

As approved by the House Agriculture Committee, the Poage bill reportedly stood little chance of enactment. The President reportedly did not favor the idea of raising wheat support levels higher than the 80 percent level that was recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee May 2. (Weekly Report p. 802)

In addition, the Administration was expected to oppose the direct subsidy authorization in the bill for feed grains.

D.C. SUFFRAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 17 approved a resolution (S J Res 39) proposing a constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia representation in the electoral college.

In approving the measure, which if ratified by three-fourths of the states would give capital residents the right

to vote for President and Vice President for the first time since 1900, the Judiciary Committee deleted a section permitting Washingtonians to elect delegates to the House of Representatives. The Committee also reduced to three the number of Presidential electors allotted to the District of Columbia. As approved by the Senate Feb. 2, the suffrage amendment would have provided the District with four representatives in the electoral college and two delegates in the House of Representatives, based on the District's population. The House Committee, however, limited District electors in the electoral college to the same number allotted to the least populous state.

In substituting its own language for the text of the Senate-passed resolution, the Committee rejected two other proposed constitutional amendments. One would have outlawed the poll tax as a requirement for voting; the second would have authorized state Governors to make temporary appointments to the House under emergency conditions. (Weekly Report p. 181)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 18 -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a bill (HR 11274) that would give Guam and the Virgin Islands non-voting representation in Congress. Under the measure each would send a territorial deputy to the House.

FEDERAL, POSTAL PAY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On pay increases for postal and federal workers. (Weekly Report p. 805, 897) Testimony:

May 5 -- Representatives of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the American Federation of Government Employees, and the National Assn. of Postal Supervisors supported federal pay raises.

May 10 -- Representatives of the AFL-CIO, the National Assn. of Postmasters, the National Assn. of Post Office and General Service Employees and the National Postal Clerks Union testified in support of pay increases.

May 17 -- Vaux Owen, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, said the Federal Government had "persistently and consistently lagged" in pay.

Deputy Postmaster General John M. McKibbin said pay increases were not "justified at this time" and asked the Committee to delay any action until the Labor Department completed a study of postal pay scales.

In a statement filed with the Committee, Postmaster General Summerfield said pay increases were "firmly opposed by the Department as unjustified and not in accord with the program of the President."

DIRKSEN LABOR BILL

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) May 13 introduced a bill (S 3548) which would: (1) allow court injunctions against strikes or other actions arising from all disputes over creation or discontinuance of jobs; (2) remove such disputes from collective bargaining protection; and (3) exclude creation or discontinuance of jobs from matters required to be covered in railway labor agreements. The bill, which would amend the Norris-La Guardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DRUG PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the drug industry. The hearings focused on the prescription of medicines by their trade names, instead of by their medical or generic names. (Weekly Report p. 803) Testimony:

May 10 -- Dr. Charles O. Wilson, Oregon State College School of Pharmacy, said the Subcommittee could do a great service by "bringing some order into the nomenclature of pharmaceuticals". He said some of the names coined by the drug companies indicated ingredients in their preparations that were lacking.

May 11 -- Dr. August H. Groeschel, New York City Hospital, said he thought the National Pharmaceutical Council (composed of 22 large drug firms) had been waging a campaign of "continual harassment" to prevent non-profit hospitals from saving money by dispensing drugs under scientific names rather than brand names. Groeschel said the \$500,000 a year his hospital spent on drugs would have been 25 percent higher if only brand-name medicines had been bought.

Dr. Mildred E. Brady, Consumers Union, said Congress should close loopholes in inspection laws.

May 12 -- Thomas D. Rowe, dean of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, opposed proposals that Congress enact laws to require or encourage the prescription of drugs by their medical names. He said evidence about possible savings if doctors would give their patients a choice among similar medicines, instead of prescribing by trade name, had been exaggerated.

Dr. Harold F. Pierce, former medical director of the Connecticut State Welfare Department, said federal laws should be revised to give the Food and Drug Administration more authority to investigate drug production. He said patents on drug products raised their prices and should be abolished, but patents on methods of production should be retained.

Dr. Walter Modell, associate professor of Pharmacology at Cornell University, said drug naming had become so confusing that the same drug might be known by 25 or more different trade names.

May 13 -- Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, revision director for Pharmacopeia of the United States, a private agency which sets federal drug standards, said federal inspection was so inadequate that it was unsafe to prescribe medicines without knowing the manufacturer was reliable.

Newell Stewart, National Pharmaceutical Council, opposed any system encouraging doctors to prescribe by generic names if this would allow druggists a wide latitude in the use of ingredients they considered identical.

May 17 -- The Subcommittee began hearings on alleged conflict of interest activities of Dr. Henry Welch, director of the Food and Drug Administration's Antibiotics Division.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, submitted a statement saying HEW in 1959 reviewed Welch's activities as an editor and contributor to several large medical publications and a partner in a medical publishing company. Flemming said as a result of the review, he Oct. 14, 1959 announced a new policy governing outside activities of Department employees and ordered Welch to discontinue certain publishing activities. Flemming said that as of January 1960 Welch had "assured" the Department that he had complied.

Committee Action

- **FAIR TRADE BILL** -- Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) May 17 filed a petition to discharge from the House Rules Committee a rule (H Res 521) granting a rule for floor debate on the federal fair trade bill (HR 1253). (Weekly Report p. 696)

- **AID TO EDUCATION** -- The House Rules Committee May 19, by a 7-5 vote, granted an open rule with four hours of debate on a bill (HR 10128) to authorize \$975 million for school construction. Sponsors of the bill had planned to bring it up May 18 under Calendar Wednesday procedures, but agreed to hold off until the following week, pending Rules Committee action. (Weekly Report p. 853)

- **PROTECTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT** -- The Senate Judiciary Committee May 16 reported a bill (S 3366 -- S Rept 1354) authorizing mandatory secret service protection for the Vice President, any other officer next in line for the Presidency and the Vice President-elect. Under existing law, the Vice President could have the protection if he so desired. The bill also provided penalties for attempts on the life of or threats of bodily harm against the Vice President-elect or any successor to the Presidency.

May 18 -- Committee investigators said that Welch, in addition to his annual Government salary of \$17,500, received \$287,142.40 from outside medical publishing jobs, most of which were connected with promotion outlays by drug companies.

Flemming the same day asked for Welch's "immediate resignation". Flemming said Welch had "deliberately misled his superiors" and "we should have thoroughly investigated his statements to us".

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

A crowd of about 250 demonstrated May 13 at the San Francisco city hall during hearings by a House Un-American Activities subcommittee. The San Francisco police and fire departments turned fire hoses on the demonstrators and arrested more than 60 persons. Subcommittee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) said a large percentage of the crowd was students who had been "duped into taking drastic action". Police Chief Thomas Cahill said the crowd, which included subcommittee witnesses, was infiltrated by "professional agitators".

HEALTH CARE FOR AGED

The House Ways and Means Committee May 19 voted 13-12 to have an alternate health care plan for the aged drafted in detail for study at a Committee session May 26. The plan, submitted by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), did not provide for health coverage under the Social Security system as specified in the Democrat-backed Forand bill. Mills' proposal was similar to the federal-state matching grant program introduced May 4 by the Administration, but it gave the states more discretion over the scope of their programs. (Weekly Report p. 854)

FREE TELEVISION TIME

C_{OMMITTEE} -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 3171) to require television stations to provide specified free time for Presidential candidates. (Weekly Report p. 456, 791)

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Adlai E. Stevenson supported the bill and said it represented "a guarantee of free speech". He said the provision of free time would insure that all candidates reached a maximum of voters with the issues they believed to be important, without the limitations of the high cost of television time.

Party Chairmen Paul M. Butler (D), in statement submitted to the Subcommittee, and Thruston B. Morton (R), in a personal appearance, said the networks should be given the opportunity to make free time available for the 1960 campaign before compulsory legislation was passed.

May 17 -- Frank Stanton, Columbia Broadcasting System, and David Adams, National Broadcasting Co., opposed the bill. Adams said it would "appropriate the property of the broadcasters without compensation". Stanton said no legislation was required to compel broadcasters to grant free time if Congress would amend existing law so that equal time would not have to be given to minor candidates.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, former President Herbert Hoover and two-time Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey filed statements opposing the bill. Nixon opposed taking network time without paying for it.

May 19 -- Whitney N. Seymour, special counsel for the National Assn. of Broadcasters, said he doubted the constitutionality of the bill.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On off-the-record talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and gas industry representatives. (Weekly Report p. 855) Testimony:

May 13 -- FPC Commissioner Arthur S. Kline said Thomas G. Corcoran, prominent New Deal attorney, visited his office eight times during a 14-month period in which Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., which he represented, had a pipeline rate case before the FPC. He said, however, that Corcoran "did not specifically mention any rate of return or any other issue in the case at any time." Kline said he had insisted on fixing a definite rate of return on Midwestern's earnings. Although the rate subsequently was left open by unanimous vote of the FPC, Kline said he did not change his vote as a result of Corcoran's visits.

Kline acknowledged private talks in his office with gas company attorneys and executives, said he was visited 13 times in about 18 months by one former FPC commissioner now representing gas companies, but held that he could recall only two instances when industry representatives touched on merits of a case and said that both times he had silenced them.

May 16 -- FPC Commissioner William R. Conole said his position on the Midwestern rate case was "firm" at least three days before Corcoran visited him in his office in October 1959 and "remained unchanged."

FPC Commissioner Frederick Stueck said he was out of town when Corcoran called on the other commissioners

and had not been contacted by him. He said he had met and talked briefly with N.W. Freeman, Midwestern president, while he was in Phoenix, Ariz., that Freeman expressed hope for issuance of an "acceptable" FPC ruling before November 1 and that "I smiled and moved on".

May 17 -- The Subcommittee staff submitted a memorandum on visitors listed in Stueck's desk calendar, including Clark M. Clifford, formerly counsel to President Truman and now a representative of Phillips Petroleum Co.; Thomas E. Stephens, President Eisenhower's appointments secretary, and Donald E. Van Koughnet, an attorney identified as a partner of Stephens. Stueck said Clifford never had visited him in his office, that he was an old friend and their meetings were for lunch and purely social. He said none of his visitors discussed "pending litigated matters."

Under questioning, Stueck said that in 1957 he and the late FPC Commissioner Seaborn Digby called on former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to urge him to hold up reportedly imminent antitrust actions against three gas companies and their officials pending a more thorough investigation. Stueck said there were some apparent misunderstandings in the case.

May 18 -- Corcoran said his conversations with FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall and Commissioners Kline and Conole were "procedural", designed to "expedite" the Midwestern case and "perfectly proper". He said on instructions from Gardiner Symonds, Midwestern's board chairman, he emphasized in his talks that Symonds was "dead serious" about refusing to accept a rate below 7 percent and that he specifically mentioned "that sacred number seven" only in an Oct. 28, 1959 phone call to Kuykendall, but discussed it indirectly with the others. He said it was understandable that Kuykendall might have misunderstood his purpose because "I talked so fast". (The FPC October 31 issued a certificate leaving the rate open.)

Corcoran said his law firm received a monthly retainer of \$5,000 from Midwestern and its parent company, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., that "the young people do the bulk of the work and I jump on an airplane and jump from one hot spot to another." His FPC calls "coincided with moments of crisis", Corcoran said, and there was nothing secret about them since "I walked down the corridors of that commission in broad daylight with a brass band behind me."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 14 -- Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) released a May 9 letter from President Eisenhower in which the President said he was replacing Conole on the FPC because he was "identified with one particular point of view." Mr. Eisenhower said Conole had "served faithfully and diligently," but "I concluded some time ago that the purpose of these agencies would best be served if nominees...did not become identified as representing any point of view narrower than the broad public interest." (Weekly Report p. 806)

May 16 -- Acting White House press secretary Wayne Hawks announced President Eisenhower's withdrawal of his March 24 nomination of Edward K. Mills to the Federal Communications Commission. Mills May 12 requested the withdrawal, stating that he was a life beneficiary of two trust funds, including communications stocks, which he did not control and the trustee would not sell. A New Jersey Republican, Mills was named to fill until June 30, 1961, the unexpired term of former FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer, who resigned March 10 after disclosures of favors accepted from broadcasters. (Weekly Report p. 402, 592)

NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of Government organization for the cold war. (Weekly Report p. 325) Testimony:

April 25 -- In secret testimony released May 8, James A. Perkins, former deputy chairman of the Defense Department's Research and Development Board and member of the Gaither Committee, said the procedures of the National Security Council were ponderous and led to a "strong inertia against initiating new policies".

The Committee, in May 11-13 hearings, then turned to the problem of hiring and maintaining qualified persons in top Government posts. In an opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) said: "We have encountered disturbing difficulties in securing first-rate talent at the very time when national security calls for the country's 'best brains' to man key posts at home and abroad."

May 11 -- Harold Boeschenstein, president of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., member of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council and former vice-chairman of the War Production Board, said "the most serious obstacle" to bringing the best people into Government top level posts was "the vagueness of the laws and regulations dealing with conflicts of interest". He recommended action on the New York City Bar Assn.'s recommendations on conflict of interest laws. (Weekly Report p. 297) He said existing practices led to fear of legal reprisals and "grave personal sacrifices" to remove any basis for conflict of interest allegations. He said other obstacles were fear of "unwarranted abuse" in the form of partisan criticism by Congressional committees or "extravagant assertions by selfish pressure groups", insecurity of employment in top level posts and inadequate compensation.

Roger W. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, said turnover in policy making posts had risen to an "extremely dangerous" point. Jones recommended an internship program to train young businessmen for later top Government posts and higher salaries for Government employees, especially those in the middle echelons.

Bayless Manning, law professor at Yale University and staff director of the New York City Bar Assn.'s Special Committee on Conflict of Interest Laws, said low Government pay and divestiture requirements to avoid conflict of interest were major barriers to attracting the "middle executive" -- one with a family to support who could not afford a salary cut and no outside income. He said Government jobs should offer more challenge and carry more prestige.

May 12 -- Marion B. Folsom, director of Eastman Kodak Co. and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said he did not feel businessmen's difficulties in Government posts were "as serious as often depicted". However, he said businessmen find it hard to adjust to the less flexible hiring, firing and promoting rules under civil service laws. He said Congressmen should be "a little more careful in criticising officials". He said businessmen are loath to lose promotion opportunities within their firms and give up employee benefits they enjoy there. Folsom said it was generally easier to obtain young lawyers and educators than businessmen for Government jobs.

He recommended: a central recruiting office in the White House, to improve on the current "hit or miss" system by gathering lists of competent men and training and advising new executives; easing and clarifying conflict of interest laws on the lines of the New York City Bar Assn. report; higher salaries for those just under department and agency heads (he said it would be difficult to raise salaries for top executives sufficiently to make up the difference between business and Government wages); and higher salaries for top civil service employees, to keep them from leaving Government jobs.

May 13 John J. Corson, former member of the Gaither Committee (1958 Almanac, p. 672) and director of the U.S. Employment Service, said top civil servants were "too-little-appreciated" but were limited in their capacity to compensate for the "here today, gone tomorrow" Presidential appointee. He said the Federal Government does "too little to broaden the career man's viewpoint and his experience". He recommended: a central recruiting office; more broadly trained career executives; more use of private citizens' committees as advisers; more "contracting out" with business and engineering firms and universities.

Roswell B. Perkins, chairman of the New York City Bar Assn.'s Special Committee on Conflict of Interest Laws explained the Assn.'s recommendations and urged their implementation.

STUDENT AFFIDAVIT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Reported a bill (S 2929 -- S Rept 1347) to repeal the requirement that applicants for loans under the National Defense Education Act (PL 85-864) sign affidavits disclaiming belief in or support of organizations believing in or teaching the overthrow of the U.S. Government. (Weekly Report p. 187)

The Committee said the disclaimer affidavit was not effective as a security device; it reflected "unnecessarily and undeservedly" on the academic community; it discriminated against needy students applying for loans; and it impeded the educational process. They said concern over the affidavit was "widespread" in the academic community.

The report said the Government was protected against subversives receiving aid by the Smith Act of 1940, which made it a crime to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government or to organize or belong to a group that did so. Another protection, the report said, was provided by a statute (18 USC 1001) making it a crime to willfully omit or conceal certain information in any dealings with the Government. The Committee said this statute would be used against applicants who omitted or falsified information about belonging to a subversive group on loan applications under the Act.

MINORITY VIEWS -- Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.) said there should be a substitute for the affidavit to make it a crime for anyone to accept loans while advocating overthrow of the Government. They said an amendment providing this was rejected in Committee but should be added on the Senate floor.

In separate views, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) said passage of S 2929 would not leave the Act with sufficient protection against its use by those advocating overthrow of the Government.

CQ Senate Votes 101 through 102.

**Senate, on 39-38 Roll Call, Recommits Bill to Require
FCC Licensing of Community Antenna Television Systems**

101. S 2653. Require the licensing and regulation of community antenna television systems by the Federal Communications Commission. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Agreed to 39-38 (D 19-26; R 20-12), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 876)

102. S 2653. Kerr (D Okla.) motion to table a Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to reconsider the vote that recommitted the community antenna TV bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 38-36 (D 19-26; R 19-10), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

Vote No.	TOTAL		DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
	101	102	Yea	101	102	Yea	101	102	Nay	
Yea	39	38		19	19		20	19		
Nay	38	36		26	26		12	10		

	101	102		101	102		101	102		
ALABAMA			INDIANA			NEBRASKA				
Hill	Y Y		Harkke	N N		Curtis	N N			
Sparkman	Y Y		Capehart	? ?		Hruska	N N			
ALASKA			IOWA			NEVADA				
Bartlett	N N		Hickenlooper	Y Y		Bible	N N			
Gruening	N N		Martin	Y Y		Cannon	N N			
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Hayden	N N		Carlson	Y Y		Bridges	Y Y			
Goldwater	N N		Schoeppel	N ?		Cotton	Y Y			
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY				
Fulbright	? ?		Cooper	Y Y		Williams	? ?			
McClellan	Y Y		Marion	Y Y		Case	N N			
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO				
Engle	N N		Ellender	Y Y		Anderson	? ?			
Kuchel	N N		Long	Y Y		Chavez	N N			
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW YORK				
Carroll	N N		Muskie	Y Y		Javits	Y Y			
Allott	N N		Smith	Y Y		Keating	Y Y			
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NORTH CAROLINA				
Dodd	N N		Beall	N N		Ervin	- -			
Bush	Y Y		Butler	N ?		Jordan	? ?			
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH DAKOTA				
Frear	X X		Kennedy	- -		Brunsdale	- -			
Williams	N N		Saltonstall	Y Y		Young	N N			
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			OHIO				
Holland	Y Y		Hart	N N		Lausche	N N			
Smathers	? ?		McNamara	? ?		Young	N N			
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OKLAHOMA				
Russell	Y Y		Humphrey	N N		Kerr	Y Y			
Talmadge	✓ ✓		McCarthy	X X		Monroney	Y Y			
HAWAII			MISSISSIPPI			OREGON				
Long	N N		Eastland	Y Y		Morse	✓ ✓			
Fong	Y Y		Stennis	Y Y		Lusk	Y Y			
IDAHO			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA				
Church	N N		Hennings	? ?		Clark	Y Y			
Dworshak	Y Y		Symington	? ?		Scott	Y Y			
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			RHODE ISLAND				
Douglas	N N		Mansfield	N N		Green	X X			
Dirksen	Y Y		Murray	N N		Pastore	N N			

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 41 through 45.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 90, 95, 96, 97, 99.)

House Authorizes San Luis Project; Passes Foreign Investment Incentive Act; Votes on Mount Rainier, Chesapeake-Ohio Parks

41. S 1358. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to provide a new headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park in the vicinity of Ashford, Wash. (Cost of establishing the headquarters was estimated at \$2,356,000.) Passed 262-83 (D 192-29; R 70-54), May 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

42. HR 7155. Authorize federal construction of the San Luis irrigation unit as part of the California Central Valley project. Ullman (D Ore.) amendment to delete a section exempting from the 160-acre limit of federal reclamation law all lands irrigated by state water from the project. Agreed to 214-179 (D 211-37; R 3-142), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 874)

43. HIR 5. Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960, deferring tax payments on earnings of U.S.-owned Foreign Business

Corporations in underdeveloped countries until the money is returned to this country. Felly (R Wash.)-Gross (R Iowa) motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Rejected 160-232 (D 82-163; R 78-69), May 18, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 873)

44. HR 5. Passage of the bill. Passed 196-192 (D 130-115; R 66-77), May 18, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

45. H Res 488. A rule for debate on HR 2331, to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland. (Cost for the first five years was estimated at \$8,550,000; total cost was estimated at \$12 million. The Budget Bureau did not oppose the bill.) Motion to adopt the rule rejected 134-227 (D 115-104; R 19-123), May 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

Vote No.	TOTAL					Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC					Vote No.	REPUBLICAN				
	41	42	43	44	45		41	42	43	44	45		41	42	43	44	45
	Yea	262	214	160	196	134	Yea	192	211	82	130	115	Yea	70	3	78	66
Nay	83	179	232	192	227	Nay	29	37	163	115	104	Nay	54	142	69	77	123

	41	42	43	44	45		41	42	43	44	45		41	42	43	44	45		
ALABAMA																			
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	N	25 Kasem	Y	Y	N	Y	?	HAWAII							
1 Boykin	?	Y	N	Y	N	17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y	?		
7 Elliott	Y	?	X	✓	?	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	IDaho							
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	N	N	21 Hiestand	N	N	Y	N	N	1 P frost	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	N	22 Holt	N	N	Y	Y	N	2 Budage	?	N	Y	N	N		
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	N	N	18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	N	ILLINOIS							
5 Rains	Y	Y	Y	N	N	16 Jackson	?	X	?	?	N	25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y	N	24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	N	N	21 Mack	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 McDonough	N	N	Y	N	N	24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
ALASKA						20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	23 Shibley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	COLORADO						16 Allen	N	X	?	?	N		
ARIZONA						4 Aspinall	Y	X	N	Y	Y	17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	N		
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	?	2 Johnson	Y	✓	X	✓	?	19 Chipperfield	N	N	N	Y	N		
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Hofman	N	N	Y	N	N		
ARKANSAS						3 Chenoweth	Y	N	Y	N	Y	15 Mason	?	N	Y	N	N		
5 Alford	Y	Y	N	N	N	CONNECTICUT						18 Michel	N	N	Y	N	N		
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Bowles	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Simpson	Y	N	Y	N	N		
4 Harris	N	Y	N	Y	N	1 Doddario	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	N	N	Y	N		
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	N	3 Giomo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County							
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	N	N	4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	12 Vacancy	Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y	?	
3 Trimble	?	Y	Y	N	N	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
CALIFORNIA						AL McDowell	?	Y	?	?	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
7 Cahanan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N	N	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y	N	9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	✓	N	N	N	4 Deruinski	N	N	N	Y	Y		
29 Saund	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	N	N	Y	N	INDIANA							
5 Shelley	?	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Blitch	Y	?	?	?	?	11 Barr	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
27 Sheppard	Y	N	✓	X	?	10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N	8 Denton	Y	Y	N	N	N		
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Flynn	N	Y	Y	N	N	10 Harmon	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
10 Gubser	?	N	Y	N	Y	3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	N	9 Hogan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	N	N	9 Landrum	N	?	?	?	?	1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	N	N	7 Mitchell	?	Y	N	Y	?	5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
28 Utt	N	N	Y	N	N	2 Pilcher	?	Y	Y	N	N	6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	N	Y		
30 Wilson	?	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston	Y	Y	N	Y	?	4 Adair	Y	N	Y	N	N		
9 Younger	Y	N	Y	N	N	6 Vinson	?	Y	N	?	N	7 Bray	Y	N	Y	N	N		
Los Angeles County												2 Halleck	Y	N	N	Y	Y		
23 Doyle	?	Y	N	Y	Y														
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	N	?														

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Paired For.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Paired Against.
 - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	41	42	43	44	45
IOWA	6 Coad	Y	Y	N	Y
	5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
	2 Wolf	Y	Y	N	Y
	3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N
	8 Hoeven	N	N	Y	N
	7 Jensen	Y	N	Y	N
	4 Kyl	Y	N	Y	N
	1 Schwengel	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS	5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	Y
	2 George	Y	Y	Y	N
	3 Hargis	Y	Y	Y	N
	1 Avery	Y	N	N	Y
	4 Rees	Y	N	N	Y
	6 Smith	?	X	?	X
KENTUCKY	3 Burke	?	Y	N	Y
	4 Chelf	?	?	?	?
	2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y
	7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y
	5 Spence	?	Y	N	Y
	1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y
	6 Watt	Y	Y	N	Y
	8 Siler	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA	2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y
	4 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y
	1 Hebert	?	✓	X	?
	8 McSween	Y	N	N	Y

CQ House Votes 41 through 45.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 90, 95, 96, 97, 99.)

	41 42 43 44 45		41 42 43 44 45		41 42 43 44 45		41 42 43 44 45
6 Morrison	? Y X Y ?	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon	N N Y N ?	6 McMillan	? X ✓ N N	
5 Passman	Y Y N ? N	3 Brock	5 Scott	? X ✓ X ?	2 Riley	Y N Y N Y	
7 Thompson	? ✓ X ✓ ?	4 McGinley	11 Whitener	? N Y N ?	1 Rivers	Y N N Y	
3 Willis	? Y ? ? N	2 Cunningham	10 Jonas	N N Y N N	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE		1 Weaver	AL Burdick	? Y N N ?	1 McGovern	? Y N Y ?	
2 Coffin	Y Y N Y Y	AL Boring	AL Short	? Y X ? ?	2 Berry	Y N Y Y Y	
1 Oliver	Y Y Y N Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9 Ashley	Y Y N Y N	6 Bass	? Y N Y Y ?	
3 McIntire	Y N Y N N	2 Bass	11 Cook	Y Y N Y N	9 Davis	? ✓ X ✓ ?	
MARYLAND		1 Merrow	20 Feighan	Y Y N Y N	8 Everett	Y Y N Y N Y	
2 Brewster	Y ✓ ? ✓ ?	11 Addonizio	18 Hays	Y Y Y N N	4 Evans	Y Y N Y N Y	
4 Fallon	? Y Y N Y N	14 Daniels	19 Kirwan	N Y Y N N	3 Frazier	N N N N N Y	
6 Foley	Y Y N Y N	13 Gallagher	17 Levering	N Y Y N N	5 Loser	N N N N N N	
7 Friedel	Y Y N N Y	10 Rodino	10 Moeller	N Y Y N N	7 Murray	N N N Y Y ?	
3 Garmatz	Y Y Y N Y	4 Thompson	6 Vacancy	N Y Y N N	2 Baker	? N N N Y Y	
1 Johnson	Y N N Y Y	3 Auchincloss	21 Vanish	Y Y Y N Y	1 Reece	Y N	
5 Lankford	Y ? ? ? ?	1 Cabell	14 Ayres	Y N N Y Y	TEXAS		
MASSACHUSETTS		8 Canfield	13 Baumhart	Y N N Y ?	3 Beckworth	Y Y N Y Y	
2 Boland	Y Y N Y N	6 Dwyer	8 Betts	Y N Y ?	2 Brooks	Y Y N N Y	
13 Burke	Y Y Y N Y	5 Frelinghuysen	22 Bolton	Y N N Y ?	17 Burleson	Y Y N N Y	
4 Donohue	Y Y Y N N	2 Glenn	16 Bow	Y N Y N N	22 Casey	Y Y N Y N	
7 Lane	? Y Y N N N	9 Osmers	7 Brown	N Y Y N N	7 Dowdy	N Y Y N N	
8 Macdonald	? Y Y N N N	12 Wallbauer	12 Devine	N Y Y N N	21 Fisher	Y Y Y N N Y	
12 McCormack	Y Y N Y Y	7 Widnall	15 Henderson	N Y Y N N	13 Ikard	Y Y Y N Y Y	
11 O'Neill	Y Y N Y Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess	N Y Y N N	20 Kilday	Y Y Y N Y Y	
3 Philbin	? Y Y N N Y	AL Montoya	5 Latta	N Y Y N N	15 Kilgore	Y Y Y N Y Y	
6 Bates	Y N Y N N	AL Morris	4 McCulloch	N Y Y N N	19 Mahon	Y Y Y ? ?	
1 Conte	Y N N Y N	NEW YORK	23 Minshall	N Y Y N N	1 Patman	Y Y Y ? N	
10 Curtis	Y N N Y N	41 Dulski	3 Schenck	N Y Y N N	11 Poage	Y Y	
9 Keith	Y N N N Y	30 O'Brien	1 Scherer	N Y Y N N	4 Rayburn		
14 Martin	M N Y N N ?	32 Stratton	21 Robison	N Y Y N N	18 Rogers	Y ✓ ? ? N	
5 Rogers	Y N Y N Y	27 Barry	3 Green	Y Y N Y ?	16 Rutherford		
MICHIGAN		3 Becker	4 Porter	Y Y N Y ?	6 Teague	Y Y N ? ?	
7 O'Hara	Y Y Y N Y	2 Deroonian	2 Edmondson	Y Y N Y Y	8 Thomas	Y ? ? ?	
12 Bennett	Y N Y ? Y	26 Dooley	5 Jarman	Y Y N Y Y	9 Thompson	Y Y N Y Y	
8 Bentley	? N N N Y Y	33 Kilburn	6 Morris	Y ? ? ? ?	10 Thornberry	Y Y N Y Y ?	
18 Broomfield	M N N Y N N	40 Miller	4 Steed	Y ? Y N N N	12 Wright	Y Y N Y N	
10 Cederberg	? N N N Y N	39 Ostertag	1 Belcher	N N Y N N	14 Young	Y ? Y N Y N	
6 Chamberlain	Y N N Y N	42 Pillon	3 Green	Y ✓ ? ✓ ?	5 Alger	Y ? N Y N	
5 Ford	Y N N Y N	34 Pirnie	4 Porter	Y Y N Y Y	UTAH		
9 Griffin	Y N N Y N	43 Goodell	2 Ullman	Y Y N Y N	2 King	Y Y Y N Y	
4 Hoffman	M N N Y N	35 Riebman	1 Norblad	Y N Y N N	1 Dixon	Y N Y Y N	
3 Johansen	? N Y N N N	37 Robison	PENNSYLVANIA	PENNSYLVANIA	VERMONT		
11 Knox	M N N Y N N	28 St. George	25 Clark	Y Y N Y N	AL Meyer	Y Y Y N Y	
2 Meader	Y N N Y ?	36 Taber	21 Dent	Y Y Y N Y	VIRGINIA		
Detroit-Wayne County		31 Taylor	11 Flood	Y Y Y N Y	4 Abbott	N N Y N N	
13 Diggs	Y ✓ Y N Y	1 Wainwright	30 Holland	Y Y Y N Y	1 Downing	Y N N Y Y	
15 Dingell	Y Y Y N N	38 Weis	28 Moorhead	Y Y N Y Y	3 Gary	Y N N Y Y	
17 Griffiths	Y Y Y N N	29 Wharton	26 Morgan	Y Y Y N Y	2 Hardy	Y N N Y Y	
16 Lesinski	Y Y Y N Y	New York City	10 Prokop	Y Y Y N Y	7 Harrison	Y N N Y Y	
1 Machrowicz	Y Y Y N Y	8 Anfuso	19 Quigley	Y Y Y N Y	9 Jennings	Y Y Y N Y	
14 Rabaut	Y Y Y N N	24 Buckley	14 Rhodes	Y Y N Y Y	8 Smith	Y Y Y N Y	
MINNESOTA		11 Cellier	15 Walter	Y Y N Y Y	5 Tuck	Y N N N Y	
8 Blatnik	Y Y Y N Y	7 Delaney	17 Schneebeli	N N N Y Y	10 Broyle	Y N N N Y	
4 Karth	Y Y Y N Y	23 Gilbert	29 Corbett	N N N Y Y	6 Poff	N N N Y Y	
6 Marshall	Y Y Y N N	19 Farstein	8 Curtin	N N N Y Y	WASHINGTON		
3 Wier	Y Y Y N N	22 Healey	9 Dague	N N N Y Y	7 Magnuson	Y Y N Y N	
7 Andersen	Y N N Y N N	6 Holtzman	12 Fenton	N N N Y Y	5 Horan	Y N N N N	
1 Quie	Y N N Y Y	9 Keogh	27 Fulton	Y N N Y Y	3 Vacancy		
5 Judd	Y N N N ✓ ?	13 Mular	23 Gavin	N N N Y N	4 May	? N Y N N	
9 Langen	Y N N Y N	16 Powell	24 Kearns	N N N Y N	1 Pelly	Y N N Y N	
2 Nielsen	Y N Y N N	14 Rooney	13 Lafore	N N N Y N	6 Tolleson	Y N N Y N	
MISSISSIPPI		18 Santangelo	7 Milliken	N N N Y N	2 Westland	? N N Y	
1 Abernethy	Y Y Y N N N	20 Teller	16 Mumma	N N N Y N	WEST VIRGINIA		
6 Colmer	M N N N Y N	21 Zelenko	22 Saylor	N N N Y N	3 Bailey	Y Y Y N ?	
3 Smith	Y Y N Y N Y	5 Bosch	18 Elliott	N N N Y N	4 Heckler	Y Y Y N N	
2 Whitten	Y N Y N N	12 Dorn	20 Van Zandt	N N N Y N	5 Kee	Y Y Y N Y ?	
4 Williams	? X ✓ X ?	25 Fino	Philadelphia	N N N Y N	6 Slack	Y Y Y N Y	
5 Winstead	M N N Y N	4 Halpern	1 Barrett	? Y N Y Y	2 Stoggers	Y Y Y N N ?	
MISSOURI		17 Lindsay	3 Byrne	Y Y N Y Y	1 Moore	Y N Y N N	
5 Bolling	Y Y N Y Y	15 Ray	2 Granahan	Y Y N Y Y	WISCONSIN		
7 Brown	? Y N Y Y ?	North Carolina	5 Green	Y Y N Y Y	1 Flynn	Y Y N Y Y	
9 Cannon	M N N Y N	9 Alexander	4 Nix	Y Y N Y Y	2 Johnson	Y Y N Y N	
8 Carnahan	Y Y N Y Y	3 Baden	6 Toll	Y Y N Y Y	2 Kastenmeier	N Y Y N Y ?	
4 Randall	Y Y N Y Y	1 Bonner	2 Fogarty	Y Y N ?	5 Reuss	Y Y N Y Y	
6 Hull	Y Y N Y Y	4 Coolley	1 Forand	Y Y N ?	4 Zablocki	Y Y N Y Y	
10 Jones	M N N Y N	6 Durham	2 Fountain	Y Y N ?	8 Byrnes	N N N Y Y ?	
1 Karsten	Y Y N Y Y	12 Vacancy	8 Kitchin	Y N Y N ?	7 Laird	Y N N Y Y	
11 Moulder	Y Y Y N Y	5	5 Hemphill	N Y N Y N	10 O'Konski	N Y Y N N N	
3 Sullivan	? Y Y N Y Y				6 Van Pelt	N Y Y N N N	
2 Curtis	Y N N Y Y				3 Witlow	Y N Y N N	
MONTANA					WYOMING		
2 Anderson	? Y N Y N N				AL Thomson	Y N Y N N	
1 Metcalf	? Y N N N ?						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Redistricting Following the 1960 census Congressional seats will be reapportioned among the various states. Six states are expected to gain seats, 13 to lose. Battles in the state legislatures to redraw Congressional district lines may determine the political complexion of the United States for the decade of the 60s. Congressional Quarterly reviews the laws governing reapportionment and redistricting, gives the political lineups in legislatures and governorships, previews the major redistricting battles of the coming decade and shows redistricting since 1790. (Page 881)

Postal Pay Lobby

One of the most effective lobby groups on Capitol Hill -- the postal workers -- is spearheading the 1960 drive to raise the pay of 1.5 million federal workers, despite strong opposition from the Administration. In the past 15 years, the postal unions have pushed Congress into voting 10 pay raises for postal workers. Congressional Quarterly's story describes the current lobbying effort and chronicles the lobby's remarkable record of success since 1945. (Page 897)

Floor Action

The Senate killed the community television antenna bill and sent a "Hiss Act" amendment back to committee; it passed the military construction authorization bill....the House finally passed a bill permitting U.S. firms operating subsidiaries abroad to defer tax payments on overseas profits....the House also voted to authorize construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley irrigation project in California, passed a Small Business Investment Act amendment, the Hawaii Omnibus bill, the legislative appropriation, the ABC roads authorization and the military pension bill....(Page 873-76)

In the Committees

Farm price support and farm labor bills moved forward with approval by House committees....Thomas G. Corcoran appeared before the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee to answer questions on his relations with FPC members...the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported the student loyalty affidavit bill....hearings continued on the federal pay raise and drug prices....(Page 911-14)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Community television, page 915.
HOUSE: Mount Rainier Park headquarters, San Luis project, foreign investments, Chesapeake and Ohio Park, page 916.

Watershed Program

Since the national watershed program was started in 1954, the Federal Government has obligated over \$175 million for its share of developing 216 projects. When state contributions to the development of the 12.6 million acres involved in the program are included, the total cost is over \$275 million. A Congressional Quarterly Fact Sheet describes the background of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and shows how much money it involves for each state. (Page 902)

Politics and Primaries

Political coverage this week includes a major Fact Sheet on the life and career of Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton and describes the drive underway in the West to make him the GOP candidate for Vice President....Rep. Erwin Mitchell, a Georgia Democrat, said some harsh things about the Southern Democratic party; CQ carries the text of his remarks....the political section also includes a description of the forthcoming North Carolina primary and the results of the Maryland primary, and the comments of the leading Presidential hopefuls on the U-2 incident and the breakdown of the summit meeting....(Page 889-92)

Around the Capitol

A complete rundown of the U-2 incident and the collapse of the Paris summit meeting is carried this week, along with the texts of President Eisenhower's two major statements in Paris....The National Academy of Science issued a summary of the latest findings on radiation hazards....President Eisenhower vetoed the depressed areas bill and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson promptly scheduled a vote for overriding the veto, while Republicans introduced an Administration-backed compromise bill....in a major civil rights ruling, the Supreme Court held that the U.S. Government could bring suit against a state under federal civil rights laws....(Page 877-80)

